FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALIA MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCES TO TURKEY

AU011631 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Condolence message from Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, to Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey on earthquake in Turkey]

[Text] With sorrow we learned of the victims and material damages caused by the earthquake which hit the eastern region of your country. On behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and myself, we express to you and the friendly Turkish people our deep feelings of sympathy and our sincere condolences to the families of the vitims.

ALIA, CARCANI GREAT ALGERIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU011630 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Greetings message from Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidum of the People's Assembly, and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria on the occasion of the Algerian national day]

[Text] It is our pleasure on the occasion of the national day of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to send you and the fraternal Algerian people our warm greetings and cordial wishes on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and ourselves. We heartily wish your people continual successes in all fields of life for the homeland's progress and prosperity. We are convinced that the friendly relations and cooperation existing between our two peoples and countries will develop even further for their mutual benefit and for the struggle against imperialism.

NEW YUCOSLAV AMBASSADOR ARRIVES 1 NOV

AU012105 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Milan Georgjevic, the new ambassador of the SFRY to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania arrived in our country today. He was met at the airport by Jovan Antoni, director of the protocol branch of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

REAGAN GRENADA EXPLANATION CALLED 'LIE'

AU021335 Sofia BTA in English 1028 GMT 2 Nov 83

["The Fear of the Doomed" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 2 (BTA) -- Mr Reagan's explanations of the aggression in Grenada are called in all languages a lie, which has been dictated by the obsession for gaining a world domination, a lie which has been caused by an old illness all doomed suffer from -- anticommunism -- reads in part a commentary carried in NARODNA ARMIYA. These explanations have been another proof of the hysteric impasse "the great society" which shoots in all directions including against themselves, a society in which there is no humanity and conscience, has come to [sentence as received].

In the commentary it is stressed with good reason that fear and anticommunism have been turned into a national calamity for the United States and especially for their rulers. This organic shortcoming and the whole range of internal and foreign political terrorism strikingly recalls a lamentable past. This is why the question of whether the United States in the time of President Reagan does not enter the epoch of fascism precipitously and deliberately, is raised. In what other way can we explain the cruelty, the arbitrary acts, the anticommunist hysteria which so suspiciously remind of Goebbels?, writes NARODNA ARMIYA in conclusion.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION PEACE CONFERENCE HELD

Dyulgerov 25 Oct Address

AU251410 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, Oct 25 (BTA) -- "Unity, cohesion and active action on the part of the working class have never before been so greatly needed by human civilization, by life", said Mr Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, in his opening speech of the "Peace and Trade Unions" international meeting-dialogue.

He underlined that the most important problem now, which stands above all the other problems and on which depend all the other world, regional and national issues, is the problem of peace, of preventing the thermonuclear war.

Mr Dyulgerov stressed that a dialogue is necessary for its solving, "a dialogue to show not what is separating us, but what is uniting us, a dialogue to help us see our common task -- the preservation of peace".

Mr Petur Dyulgerov noted that the world trade union movement is lagging behind the requirements of our time. An atmosphere of alienation and mistrust still exists between the world trade union organizations of different political orientation. Because of single events in the international life or certain differences in their stands, the dialogue on the major problem -- of ensuring peaceful life for the peoples -- has been excluded.

Mr Dyulgerov underlined that a dialogue of honest intentions and goodwill, a dialogue which does not strive after unilateral advantages and which can lead to practical results is needed now.

"The Bulgarian trade unions regard the present meeting with the willingness to have such a dialogue", said Mr Petur Dyulgerov.

He pointed out that everybody is free to carry through his ideas about the trade unions in his own country, but no one has the right because of these ideas to destroy the unity of the working class in its struggle to save mankind from war and nuclear extermination. "In the face of this great and general threat it is our duty to free ourselves of many accumulated prejudices", added Mr Dyulgerov.

He noted that the course of the United States of America for gaining military superiority and for pursuing a policy from the position of force has brought a turn in the international situation and is giving a strong impetus to the arms race.

Now, said Mr Dyulgerov, we are faced with the threat of a new round in the escalation of the nuclear missile arming, with a sharp escalation of the threat of an armed clash with unpredictable consequences.

The main reason for all this is the NATO decision to deploy new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe and the preparations for this deployment. "1983 may open one of the darkest pages in the history of mankind", added he.

Mr Dyulgerov noted the escalation of arming is in direct proportion to the danger of annihilation. The arming is also a heavy economic and social burden for mankind, which affects the vital interests of the working people. That is why the disarmament is objectively turning into a strategical trend in the trade union work and struggle.

The onerous burden of armaments, he said, is borne by million of workers. They pay with their poverty and hunger, with unemployment, with rising prices, with cuts in social programmes.

Mr Dyulgerov stressed the need of adopting an approach leading towards peaceful co-existence, towards equal and general security, and detente. And this approach will make it possible to unfold the economic and the cultural cooperation.

But he stressed also that the main problem at present is the problem of stopping the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe. "After the deployment of the Euromissiles the world will stand much closer to war, and it will be a world filled with much more fear and insecurity, with more confrontation and mistrust and less hope for peace", added Dyulgerov.

He noted that the stands of the World Federation of the Trade Unions and the International Confederation of the Free Trade Unions on international issues are close and similar. But no unity of action is achieved because pre-conditions are set down. "It is unthinkable to set up a united peace front, without setting up in the first place a united workers' and therefore a united trade union front of peace", said Mr Dyulgerov.

He stressed the need of the unity in action of the different social strata and classes, of the young people, of the women's and religious movements.

"The question of peace stands the broadest unifying platform for the trade unions. The basis for the construction of a united trade unions front for peace includes the following tasks: to stop the world from slipping towards a thermonuclear catastrophe, to stop the arms race, to exert a pressure for the achievement of freezing, reduction and liquidation of nuclear weapons, to impose a reconversion as an alternative to armament", said Mr Petur Dyulgerov.

Zhivkov 27 Oct Speech

AU021307 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Oct 83 pp 1-2

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, at the opening of an international meeting on the subject "Peace and the Trade Unions" in Sofia on 27 October -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed friends and guests, comrades: I accepted with pleasure the invitation to participate in your present meeting-dialogue on the crucial problem of our time -- the preservation of peace.

I thank you for having gathered here, in Bulgaria, in order to devote yourselves to a great and noble cause.

Our country is small, but there is no difference between large and small countries in the struggle for peace. As you know, Bulgaria and its capital are linked to a series of international events that have expressed the Bulgarian people's sincere aspirations for peace, understanding, and cooperation.

The working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria welcome the international dialogue-meeting devoted to the subject "Peace and the Trade Unions" with approval as well as support.

We rejoice that the Bulgarian Trade Unions have been the initiators of this authoritative international forum. We welcome this initiative and we appreciate the Bulgarian Trade Unions' effort to contribute to the cohesion of the workers class and of the trade unions from all countries in the great peoples' struggle to prevent thermonuclear war.

The implementation of the present meeting-dialogue shows that the worldwide peace front is seeking and finding new, effective forms for its own performance and struggle.

You have responded to the appeal for a constructive dialogue at an hour of exceptional importance, at a time that is full of difficulties and involves great responsibility for the fate of peace. You have gathered here inspired by the common concern of the workers class and of the working people about the world's future; you have gathered here inspired by the determination of the trade unions to fulfill their class and human duty.

In our opinion the importance of the Sofia meeting consists of the fact that trade unions from all continents are represented here. Delegates from the largest mass organizations of the workers class are attending this meeting. I believe that you will agree with me in stating that just as the basic interests of this workers class are indissolubly linked to peace, thus peace cannot be protected unless the workers class fulfills its role as the basic antiwar force of our epoch.

The workers are capable of victory andcan be victorious only if they are united and organized. This is the lesson taught by the history of the workers' struggles.

Your meeting-dialogue, which will last for 3 days, demonstrates that the trade unions are aware of their responsibilities in the struggle to preserve peace. This is the common denominator, this is the main factor that transforms the trade unions into an important force in organizing the millions of working people in a broad antiwar front.

Esteemed friends, comrades, the Bulgarian public is following your work with understandable interest. No one can be indifferent to the fate of peace today. As for me, personally, as far as I am informed, I am very pleased at the comradely spirit, the concern expressed, and the sincerity of your discussions, at your firm stand in denouncing the aggressive actions of the United States in Grenada. I would like to join in this spirit, to share this mood, not only as a participant in your dialogue, but as a former worker and trade union activist. I think that I do not need any special introduction. You all know who I am, you are aware of my ideological and political convictions, and you know who the allies of the country on behalf of which I am speaking are.

Permit me, to make only a few brief remarks on the basic questions you are discussing.

I have already stated on various occasions, but I would like to stress it also in speaking to this forum, THAT THERE IS NO MORE IMPORTANT PROBLEM THAN THE PROBLEM OF THE PRESERVATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE, NO OTHER PROBLEM SO DECISIVE FOR THE FATE, PROSPERITY, AND EXISTENCE NOT ONLY OF INDIVIDUAL SOCIAL CLASSES BUT OF INDIVIDUAL PEOPLES AND REGIONS AND ALL MANKIND.

I believe that you will agree with me on the following statement: Peace is a complicated historical phenomenon today; it is the expression of the peoples' aspirations to save themselves once and for all from the horrors of war, from its moral and material devastation. Fierce ideological and class struggles are being waged today in the name of peace. Peace is at the center of current international relations, and lasting peace is an idea that inspires and mobilizes hundreds of millions of peoples in their struggle. IT IS NOT SUFFICIENT TO TALK ABOUT PEACE IN THE MOST GENERAL TERMS TODAY: WE MUST TALK ABOUT PEACE UNDER A GENERALLY HUMAN ASPECT, UNDER CLASS AND POLITICAL ASPECTS; WE MUST TALK ABOUT AND DISCUSS PEACE AS A STRATEGY OF ACTION AND STRUGGLE.

Mankind has experienced numerous wars in its history of thousands of years. These wars have caused tremendous and countless misfortunes, have demanded human sacrifices, and caused great material losses. Despite all this, regardless of how severe the damage suffered has been, the peoples have found enough strength to overcome it and to proceed further. However, if a war should break out today, the peoples will not survive it. This will be the end of the human race and its civilization.

This is the merciless truth. Nuclear war will make no distinction between social systems and classes, between those who are fighting and those who are not. This war will not spare anyone; it will not spare anything in this world. I do not know, but some people perhaps are relying on a modern day version of Noah's ark that will save the human race and other living things, just as in the Biblical legend, from nuclear annihilation. Unfortunately, however, the human genius has not yet created such an ark. Everyone is aware that today there is no alternative to total disaster other than peace.

However, peace has other aspects as well. The global problems of our planet are numerous and very urgent -- raw materials, energy, food, ecological, social, and other problems exist. They can be resolved with the joint efforts of all peoples and states. The use of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution is opening tremendous opportunities for progress today. Mankind will be able truly to deal with the settlement of these problems, to rescue itself from starvation and shortage, and from the cultural backwardness to which some peoples are still doomed, only if it can free itself from the burden of the gigantic military expenditures that represent an irresponsible squandering of our intellectual and material resources.

All this makes peace the problem of all problems, and the concern for its preservation is becoming a concern and responsibility for all of us.

MANKIND NEEDS PEACE -- BUT NOT ANY KIND OF PEACE; IT NEEDS A LASTING AND JUST WORLDWIDE PEACE. This is our great historical goal. Lasting peace can only be a just peace, based on the recognition of the rights of all peoples and on respect for the basic principles of international law -- equality and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of countries, and mutually advantageous international relations.

Democracy, human rights, and man's democratic freedom can develop and strengthen only under the corditions of peace and peaceful cooperation.

THE CAUSE OF PEACE TODAY IS A BRILLIANT EMBODIMENT OF OUR TIME'S HUMANITARIANISM AND OF OUR STRUGGLE FOR A MORE NEARLY PERFECT WORLD.

The period following World War II has shown that contemporary mankind is about to interrupt the tragic chain of the past, when peace was only a temporary intermission between two wars, necessary for the raising of a new generation of victims.

The prolonged and persevering struggle of the peoples for lasting peace waged throughout the seventies achieved considerable successes: Detente became the overwhelming trend; confrontation was replaced by peaceful coexistence among the states with different social systems; the danger of the eruption of a thermonuclear war was further removed. These successes undoubtedly were the results of the joint efforts of all those who were sincerely striving for detente in international relations, for understanding, and for cooperation. All this increased the hope of hundreds of millions of people that the nightmare of war will be chased away and the peoples' peaceful efforts for upsurge and social progress will be guaranteed.

Regardless of the hesitations and deviations of the seventies, this decade will be remembered in history as a decade that confirmed the following fact: A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS IS POSSIBLE IN OUR ERA; PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE AMONG STATES WITH DIFFERENT SOCIAL SYSTEMS IS NECESSARY IN OUR EPOCH.

As the leader of the Bulgarian state I can declare the following with the greatest of responsibility: The People's Republic of Bulgaria is contributing according to its strength and possibilities to the development of cooperation among peoples, to the consolidation of peace throughout the world. Quite naturally, our efforts are primarily aimed at the Balkan area. We are striving to work for the consolidation and development of our good-neighborly relations with all Balkan peoples, so that the atmosphere in our area may be peaceful. I will recall that guided by this noble goal, we have submitted a proposal on signing a code of good-neighborly relations among all Balkan states at our 12th BCP Congress, held in 1981. I will also recall our proposals for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

Unfortunately, the international atmosphere has been drastically aggravated on the threshold of the eighth decade of this century. Once more the cold winds of confrontation are blowing. Once more certain reactionary circles and forces are beginning to rely upon the policy "from the position of strength" and are stepping up their military preparations for the purpose of implementing such policy.

Esteemed participants in the meeting, not only we, the representatives of the workers class, but the broadest unprejudiced social circles, are clearly aware of the existing CLASS REASONS, CLASS CHARACTER, AND CLASS GOALS OF MILITARISM.

The workers movement was first established on this ancient Continent of Europe. In its early beginnings the first protest actions were directed against the machines introduced in production. In its ideological and class development, in growing up, the proletariat became aware of its delusion.

It became increasingly aware of who is taking advantage of technical progress and which social force is subjecting nature and man to the interests of capital. With the blessing of this force today tremendous human and material resources are oriented toward the creation of the most terrifying of machines -- the machine of destruction. It is a well-known fact that no one other than U.S. President Eisenhower, in his farewell speech on 17 January 1961, warned that the power of the military-industrial complex and of those who are profiting and enriching themselves by producing means of war, is likely to assume disastrous proportions.

Pursuing its corrupt class goals and interests the militant wing of capitalism today and the military-industrial complex are not stopping at any moral or legal arguments. They have recourse to all means and disregard the interests of both the workers class and of their own peoples, of their allies and partners, of all peoples and states.

WE CAN SUM UP THIS STATEMENT AS FOLLOWS: IN OUR CONTEMPORARY EPOCH THE ATTITUDE TOWARD PEACE AND WAR IS THE MOST STRIKING EXPRESSION OF THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN WORKERS AND CAPITALISTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA.

The intensification of militarism by the end of the seventies and toward the beginning of the eighties is determined by a qualitatively new phenomenon in the general crisis of capitalism. The cyclic economic crises during the past decade, the last of which began in 1980 and is still continuing, are basically different from those of the past. Profound and prolonged economic, social, and political processes of crisis are coinciding and intertwining. They are characterized by their prolonged and comprehensive character, by severe inflation and by transforming unemployment into a cyclic, chronic, mass process. It is not accidential if these situations of crisis are being compared to the "great depression" of the thirties.

This is one aspect of the question. The other is, how, in which manner, and by what kind of methods to find a way out of the crisis. I by no means intend to simplify the efforts devoted to the overcoming of crisis. However, I cannot fail to point out that the anticrisis strategy of imperialism, as objective facts are showing, is primarily relying on the arms race.

Let us cite facts: During the first half of 1983 industrial production in the area of developed capitalism increased by only 1 percent as compared to the previous 6 months and was 4 percent lower than the 1979 indexes. At the same time, military production has rapidly increased. Within the same 6 months the production of arms increased by more than 11 percent. In the United States military expenditures increased by 20 percent during the 1981-82 fiscal year and by an additional 14 percent during the 1982-83 fiscal year.

I would like to point out that in our country, too, there are difficulties connected with the raw material and energy crisis. We do not try to conceal this fact. We are part of the world, of the worldwide economic and trade system and what happens there inevitably affects us, as well. This is why we cannot remain indifferent to the attempts to find a way out of the crisis through futher developing the military-industrial complex, through increasing profits from it, to the detriment of millions of working people.

We support the stand of the Bulgarian trade unions; we are convinced that their struggle for peace is part of the common struggle between labor and capitalism. We firmly believe that in fighting the arms that others are trying to impose, they are fighting for the most immediate protection of the working people in socialist Bulgaria.

Naturally, the problems on the international scene and in the capitalist world are most complicated and we do not place all things on the same level. Among the numerous circles of the capitalist bourgeoisie we strictly distinguish between those in favor of violence in international relations, including military violence, and those who have realistic stands on the question of war and peace, those who are in favor or developing international cooperation.

Esteemed friends, we are aware of the fact that the basic differences between capitalism and socialism cannot disappear by themselves, that each system will try to prove its right to existence and its advantages. All this, however, in our opinion, does not imply that we should throw nuclear bombs and missiles at each other. The controversy between the two systems can and must be conducted under the conditions of universal peace, of peaceful coexistence beween states with different social systems.

Under the circumstances of the contemporary scientific-technical revolution, under the conditions of the existence of the tremendous destructive power of nuclear weapons, and in view of the means for its prompt delivery over long distances, THE POLITICAL MEANING OF PEACE TODAY IS DETERMINED BY A STRICT AND CONSISTENT OBSERVANCE OF THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY AND EQUAL SECURITY.

The basis of equality and equal security in our days is primarily determined by the military-strategic balance of forces between the United States and the USSR, between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. This balance of forces opened the path to a policy of detente that led to the Helsinki conference and to the signing of the final document.

It is no secret that the existing military-strategic parity was achieved by the socialist community countries at the cost of great efforts and means. Parity, however, is not a purpose in itself for us. Our striving for parity emanates from the very essence of our military strategy, which is defensive in character but which excludes any military superiority by alien forces. This is why parity for us is an objective prerequisite for negotiations based on equal rights, which does not permit anyone to talk from a position of strength and does not permit ideological and political differences in interstate relations to be resolved with the help of weapons.

Now more than ever it is unmistakably clear that the urgent question presently facing all peoples and all political, as well as social organizations and leaders is the following: HOW WILL INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS DEVELOP? This question demands a sober answer and no one can avoid it.

The socialist community countries have declared and proved on several occasions that they are not striving for a one-sided military superiority. They, the socialist community members are the initiators of the following proposals: the proposal on signing an international convention likely to ban once and for all the use of nuclear weapons; a program for general and full disarmament; a proposal to sign a treaty of mutual nonuse of military force and maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO members. These unmistakable proposals of principle are complemented by numerous other important initiatives such as the following: the proposal that all nuclear states should assume the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; the freezing of nuclear arsenals from quantitative and qualitative points of view; the banning of the militarization of space and of using force in space, and from space to earth; the denunciation of nuclear war as the most severe crime against mankind and as the most ruthless violation of the basic human right -- the right to live -- etc.

The interview given yesterday by Yuriy Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, once more confirmed the constructive and businesslike stand of the Soviet Union on the development of the Geneva negotiations for the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

As you can see, we have offered our hand and we wish it to be accepted -- for the sake of security, for the sake of the working man, for the sake of life on our planet. Unfortunately this readiness of ours does not receive any response. Instead of an unmistakable answer to our initiatives adequate to the peoples' expectations, there are constant attempts to pass them over in silence or to reject them. The propaganda machine is working at high speed, trying to influence the public by insinuating that the socialist community states are, allegedly, fanning the arms race. Particularly absurd is the assertion of a unilateral violation of the military-strategic balance through the partial substitution of more obsolete systems with so-called SS-20 missiles.

I do not intend to discuss in detail and to analyze the motivations for such assertions. I will only share the opinion with you that the uncritical acceptance of such statements, even by those who are sincerely struggling against the pending military threat, can only be explained by insufficient understanding of the essence of parity.

Taking into consideration the present state of science and of its military-technical application, parity can be nothing but a dynamic circumstance. Parity is directly dependent upon the changes in the quality of nuclear weapons. Despite our numerous proposals, there has been no agreement so far for stopping the qualitative perfection of such arms. This is the reason why parity has a certain dimension today that will probably change in the future.

I would like to be correctly understood: In pointing out the existing contradictions and the dynamic nature of military-strategic balance, I am by no means trying to share the opinion that parity must be established through a constant arms race. On the contrary, the approach of our countries, the socialist states, is basically different. We are in favor of freezing and then reducing the existing armaments -- nuclear and conventional ones alike -- and in favor of cutting down on the financial means of rearmament. I would like to stress the following: WE ARE IN FAVOR OF PARITY AT AN INCREASINGLY LOWER LEVEL AND IN REGARD TO QUALITY AS WELL. This, in our opinion, is the only method of consistently preparing the necessary conditions for universal and full disarmament.

We cannot remain indifferent when the United States is planning to spend the gigantic sum of $1.6 trillion during the 1980-85 period and when this year alone a total of $265 billion will be spent for military purposes. A total of 1,000 intercontinental ballistic missiles of the MX-type are expected to be produced, the deployment of which will change the general military strategic situation. The idea is being forced upon us that the "nuclear threshold" must be raised, by implying at the same time that a new perfection of combat power and of traditional weapons is necessary.

Certain imperialist forces today are waging an unprecedented ideological and psychological war against socialism. They are spreading the fear of communism among the broad social strata and are trying to inspire them with anti-Sovietism and anticommunism -- generally speaking, to dull their commonsense, paralyze their will, and neutralize their social protest. These same forces are conducting a policy of discrimination in economic and trade relations with the socialist countries.

The objective approach shows how erroneous it is to shift the responsibility for the increase of tension to "both sides" simultaneously and to speak about an equal responsibility of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. In the long run, the stand of "equidistance" can only be to the advantage of those who are interested in an increase of tension and to the detriment of those who are selflessly struggling for the cause of peace.

Why is this so?

This is so because we are facing not abstract talk and threats, but specific steps for the violation of the balance of forces in international relations. THE ACTIONS AIMED AT DEPLOYING NEW U.S. MISSILES IN WESTERN EUROPE BY THE END OF THIS YEAR ARE A PARTICULAR CAUSE OF CONCERN. We are concerned about this fact because parity and the foundations of peace and security in Europe are thus being destroyed, not only in Europe but throughout the world. This, however, will inevitably produce an even more dangerous aggravation of the international atmosphere.

THE NEW AMERICAN MISSILES IN EUROPE ARE A WEAPON DESTINED TO NUCLEAR CONFRONTATION WITH SOCIALISM. THEY ARE CALLED MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES, BUT FROM THE POLITICAL POINT OF VIEW AND FIGURATIVELY SPEAKING THEY HAVE A MUCH BROADER RANGE OF OPERATION, BECAUSE GLOBAL, POLITICAL GOALS ARE PURSUED THROUGH THEM.

The new U.S. missiles are a realistic means of making nuclear first strikes. These opportunities are determining the approach and attitude of the United States at the Geneva negotiations for the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. The "zero option" and other U.S. proposals actually mean unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union. The purpose of such proposals is, in case of a failure of the negotiations, to shift all the responsibility onto the Soviet Union.

Under the circumstances of this situation the socialist countries are forced to adopt the necessary reciprocal measures for their own defense. In conformity with the agreement between the Governments of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the CSSR preparatory work is beginning for the deployment of missile complexes with operational-tactical purposes. This is being done in reply to the preparations for deploying missiles in the NATO countries of Western Europe, where Pershing-2D ballistic missiles and long-range cruise missiles will be stationed. This aforementioned step is one of the reciprocal measures in the event that new U.S. missiles are deployed in Western Europe.

It is quite true that the reciprocal measures will demand additional expenditures, which cannot fail to reflect upon the plans for our socioeconomic development. It is, however, also true that there is no other method to retain the existing parity in armaments.

Yes, the American missiles are directly aimed against the socialist community countries. At the same time they represent an immediate military threat against all European peoples. Their deployment undoubtedly will be used for political pressure in order to revise the territorial-political realities existing in Europe as a result of World War II.

FROM AN OBJECTIVE POINT OF VIEW THE AMERICAN MISSILES ARE DIRECTED AGAINST THE BASIC INTERESTS OF THE WEST EUROPEAN PEOPLES THEMSELVES.

As to the POLITICAL ASPECT this means as follows: advance of the forces of reaction, of militarism and revanchism; restriction of the European countries' independence in settling their own economic and political problems; aggravation of their relations with the socialist countries; rejection of detente and of peaceful coexistence.

From a MILITARY-POLITICAL POINT OF VIEW the deployment of U.S. missiles is transforming the West European peoples into nuclear hostages.

From a SOCIAL POINT OF VIEW this signifies new, and even higher military budgets for the West European countries, pushing their economies toward the militarist orbit, and in the long run -- lower living standards for their working people.

Esteemed trade union leaders, as it has been pointed out here during the debates, the powerful wave of protest is causing serious concern to the strategists of military confrontation. An exceptionally important goal of imperialism and of the circles connected with the military-industrial complex is the goal of inflicting a mortal blow against the antiwar and anti-missile movement. This is why they have already openly declared that with the first U.S. missiles deployed in Western Europe, they will already step on the "corpse" of this movement.

This is why the next question I would like to draw your attention to is the question of the STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AS A LONG-TERM STRATEGY OF ACTION.

Dealing with this question I would like to stress once more as follows: The cause of peace is exposed to serious danger.

Can we, nevertheless, think that war is inevitable? No! As the participants in this discussion have pointed out WE BELIEVE THAT PEACE CAN AND MUST BE PRESERVED AND CONSOLIDATED.

Is our optimism justified?

Our optimism is justifed because it is based on objective factors.

IN THE FIRST PLACE we can say that war -- and the worldwide thermonuclear war in particular -- is not inevitable because THE GENERAL CONVICTION EXISTS THAT SUCH A WAR WILL BE DISASTROUS FOR ALL MANKIND. Yes, under the present circumstances of this complicated world there are contradictions, crises, and conflicts, but we cannot fail to consider the fact that war is not a method of settling such crises and conflicts. Thermonuclear war is nothing but a method of suicide for mankind.

IN THE SECOND PLACE -- DETENTE HAS BEEN DEEPLY ROOTED IN THE LIFE OF THE PEOPLES AND IS MAPPED OUT AS A PROSPECT AND A FUTURE TREND OF DEVELOPMENT IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF MUTUAL ADVANTAGE FOR ALL. During the last decade the peoples, and the European peoples, in the first place, have enjoyed the results of this beneficial process -- the results of mutually advantageous cooperation in various sectors, and particularly in the economic field. We fully share the evaluation of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the leader of the Soviet state, who stated that the "seventies have proceeded under the auspices of detente and they were not, as certain imperialist leaders are asserting today, just a transitional period in the difficult history of mankind."

Those who are pushing our planet toward nuclear war are a negligible minority. They are conducting an antihumanitarian policy, which is in contradiction with the interests of the workers class, as well as with the interests of other classes and strata. This includes the interests of their own class. It is by no means a coincidence that the number of realistic political and state leaders in the West is increasing and that their influence is expanding. They are in favor of peaceful coexistence and in favor of settling controversial international problems by peaceful methods.

We remember that the change from "cold war" to detente became possible thanks to the stands and actions of West European social democratic parties. We still highly APPRECIATE THE REALISTIC AND CONSTRUCTIVE STAND OF NUMEROUS OUTSTANDING LEADERS OF THESE PARTIES AND, IN MANY CASES, OF THE PARTIES THEMSELVES.

The decision of the British Labor Party against the country's nuclear rearmament and against the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in that country is an expression of this realistic and constructive stand. The socialist parties of the Netherlands, of Belgium, Denmark, and Norway have also declared themselves against the NATO decision. There are strong antiwar trends also in the other socialist and social democratic parties, including in the SPD. The Scandinavian social democratic parties are supporting the idea of establishing nuclear-free zones in northern Europe. Olaf Palme, the leader of the Swedish Social Democratic Party has submitted the proposal to establish a zone free of tactical nuclear weapons in central Europe.

IN THE THIRD PLACE -- THE ANTIWAR AND ANTIMISSILE MOVEMENT HAS EXPANDED ON AN UNPRECEDENTED SCALE. Spontaneous mass demonstrations and actions are expanding and members of all classes and social groups are increasingly participating in this movement. In capitalist countries, even representatives of the upper bourgeoisie are participating. The mass demonstrations, peace marches, and other initiatives, and the support that the antiwar movement is enjoying among the public are demonstrating the resolve of millions of people to struggle against the insanity of a policy that is pushing the world toward thermonuclear annihilation.

The role of the states that have liberated themselves from colonial oppression, and in particular states BELONGING TO THE NONALIGNED MOVEMENT, is being enhanced in the joint front of the peace struggle. The peoples of these countries are increasingly becoming aware of the inner link between the attacks against detente on the one hand, and the fanning of military conflicts in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, southern Africa, Central America, the Caribbean Basin, etc., on the other hand.

What conclusions will I take the liberty to draw from this in talking to you?

The first conclusion to be drawn is that the STRUGGLE FOR PEACE IS NOW BEING WAGED AT THE LEVEL OF THE EXISTING MILITARY-STRATEGIC BALANCE BETWEEN THE TWO SOCIAL SYSTEMS, each of which has the necessary economic, as well as scientific-technical means to restore this balance in case it should be violated by one side. As a result of this, it is not sufficient to struggle for peace, generally speaking, today. It is necessary to assess the historical realities and to SHAPE A QUALITATIVELY NEW POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE. Life today urgently requires one to wage a struggle for the maintenance of the military-strategic balance at an increasingly low level, so as to reach universal and full disarmament. This struggle must be an inseparable part of the struggle for lasting and just peace.

The second conclusion is that THE FORCES ACTIVELY PARTICIPATING IN RESCUING AND CONSOLIDATING PEACE ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. The global character of thermonuclear disaster is transforming the struggle for averting it into a global struggle.

I believe that you will share my following opinion: Exceptionally favorable conditions exist today for establishing an even broader peace front, for promoting the antiwar forces and factors.

This peace front could involve the workers, the peasants, and the intelligentsia, as well as the small owners, the middle classes and the upper middle classes of the bourgeoisie FROM A CLASS POINT OF VIEW, and the communists, the socialists, agrarians, democratic liberal, and other parties and unions, as well as the soberly thinking political and state leaders FROM A POLITICAL POINT OF VIEW. The peace movement could further involve the trade unions, youth and women's organizations, ecological movements, scientists, artists, sportsmen, and cultural workers, and creative associations, as well as people from various clubs and people with similar activities, as well as religious organizations FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS. FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF STATES the movement could involve the socialist community and the developing countries, as well as the governments of a number of developed capitalist countries.

Actually, the territorial dimension of the struggle for peace is varied: It is world-wide, regional, and national. The social forces and people's movements participating in this struggle are also of different kinds. The essential factor, however, is that the working people from all over the world, as well as many parties and organizations of different types consider the guarantee of peace as one of their most important tasks in their activities.

PEACE CAN BE SAVED! THIS REQUIRES THE COLLECTIVE EFFORTS AND THE GOOD WILL OF ALL PEOPLES AND COUNTRIES, OF ALL PARTIES, ORGANIZATIONS, AND MOVEMENTS, OF ALL HUMAN BEINGS!

In the struggle for peace the WORKERS CLASS HAS A ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE. I would like to express my conviction that every trade union worker, regardless of his political credo, will be up to this responsibility. The urgent demand of life requests us to raise above our differences and prejudices and to understand that we have common interests and responsibilities, that the necessity of unifying our efforts and actions for the sake of peace and its salvation stands above everything else. The opportunities for this exist, as the present meeting and dialogue demonstrates. It is our common duty to take advantage of this great political asset.

Esteemed friends and guests, comrades, I thank you once more for coming to our country, to express the will of the workers class to struggle for peace and to live in peace.

I wish you great new successes in your work and struggle full of responsibility!

Thank you for your attention!

Dyulgerov Addresses Rally

AU272047 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, Oct 27 (BTA) -- "No to the Pershing-two and cruise", "for nuclear-free Balkans, for nuclear-free Europe", "for peace, security and cooperation" are the slogans under which thousands of Sofianites gathered here today to raise their voice against the nuclear catastrophe, their voice for peace. The rally was joined by the women of nine Balkans and Danubian countries, trade union leaders, representatives of one hundred and eight trade union delegations from seventy-one countries.

"The peace struggle at present needs a wide, united front to encompass all states, classes, parties and movements, all the peace loving forces into a united platform -- the readiness to defend peace" said Mr Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, who opened the rally.

He stressed in his opening address that the threat of war, of a general peril today is really existing and immediate.

The United States of America and their most reactionary allies follow the policy towards a severe straining of the international situation, a policy of a total attack against socialism and the progressive forces. They seek to attain military superiority, to conduct a policy from the positions of strength. A dangerous manifestation of this policy is the preparation for the deployment of the new American missiles in Western Europe, with which the European peoples are to shoulder the gravest danger of a catastrophe.

Mr Petur Dyulgerov noted that led by ambitions for world domination the United States are fanning up fire in many parts of the world. "For several days now the people of Grenada have become a victim of their aggression, victim of an impudent aggression against which we are raising our wrathful protest here today" he added.

Noting that the working class is the force which can bring a turn in the dangerous course of events, Mr Petur Dyulgerov underlined the particular responsibility of the trade unions.

No task is more important for the trade unions now than the preservation of peace. The participants in the "Peace and Trade Unions" meeting and dialogue in Sofia are ready to work united, to organize the mass actions of the working people aimed at the implementation of their demands for peace, disarmament and security, he said.

"The rally of the Sofia detachment of the working class, of the working people of Sofia is a powerful peace action, an expression of the unity of our struggle with the struggle of the working people all over the world. Our voice rings ot jointly with the voice of protest of the millions of participants in the antiwar movement", stressed the chairman of the Bulgarian trade unions.

He assured the listeners that every sincere and consistent fighter for peace can have the hand stretched out by the Bulgarian people for cooperation, unity of action and solidarity in defending the basic right of man -- the right to live.

After Mr Petur Dyulgerov from the improvised tribune spoke the representatives of the International Trade Union Committee for Peace and Disarmament, of the Internatioanl Democratic Federation of Women, of the trade unions in the Soviet Union, the United States of America and India.

Mr Kazimeras Matskyavichyus secretary of the All-Union Central Council of the Trade Unions of the Soviet Union, stressed that the powerful, previously unseen in its scope anti-war movement and the anti-missile movement is nourshing hopes in the victory of reason over madness. The implementation of the peace proposals of the Soviet Union would not only defuse the threat of a nuclear conflict, but would open up immense possibilities also for a successful settlement of the most urgent problems of the world today in the interest of the working people.

"The workers and peoples of all countries should be more rallied in order to defend peace" said Mr Bernard Lacomb [spelling as received] a representative of the International Trade Union Committee for Peace and Disarmament. As a leader of the General Confederation of Labour he spoke about the close relations between the Bulgarian and the French workers.

On behalf of the participants in the peace march from the Balkan and the Danubian countries, there spoke at the rally Mrs Rita Souminen [spelling as received], member of the Secretariat of the International Democratic Federation of Women.

United together, she said, we must use all our forces and all our knowledge to defuse the threat of war. We, the women participating in the peace march, reach out our hands to the trade unionists from all over the world. We shall never give up fighting until we secure peace.

On behalf of the working people in the United States, the president of the East Coast longshoremen of the United States, Mr William Perry, said that the American people does not support the creation and the deployment of nuclear weapons. We would like to expand cultural exchanges, to establish more contacts, to learn from each other, he said.

The secretary of the Pan-Indian Congress of the Trade Union, Mr Djagia Dut Sharma [spelling as received], expressed his conviction that the dialogue in Sofia will play a major role in strengthening trade union opposition to the threat of a new world war.

The participants in the rally sent a telegram to the secretary general of the United Nations Organization in which they voice their anxiety over the growing threat of a thermo-nuclear war and their firm will to defend to the end the cause of peace. "We are indignant and we protest against the military aggression of the United States in Grenada, we condemn their diversions against Nicaragua and Lebanon, we condemn their policy and their actions against all the progressive forces in the world" reads the telegram.

Dyulgerov Article Published

For an article by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions, pegged to the opening of the Sofia international meeting on the topic "Peace and Trade Unions," entitled "Reason Must Prevail," published in Moscow TRUD in Russian on 25 October 1983, see the World and Regional Issues section of the 3 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY PREMIER TALYZIN

AU012047 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, Nov 1 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, Bulgaria's top party and state leader, holds in high esteem the state of and prospects to Bulgaro-Soviet economic cooperation. He assessed as positive the work of the twenty seventh session being held here of the Bilateral Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Committee.

Mr Todor Zhivkov made these assessments during a talk today with Mr Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the Soviet side of the bilateral committee. A wide range of questions pertaining to cooperation in various branches of the economy, science, technology and trade were discussed. The talk was attended by Mr Kiril Zarev, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the economic committee -- deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Commission Session Ends

AU021340 Sofia BTA in English 1212 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, November 2 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and the Soviet Union develop active cooperation in each branches. The 27th session of the bilateral economic and techno-scientific cooperation commission ended here today. The session outlined new ways of dynamic and prospective development of the economic relations, with the prospects in some branches having been outlined up to the end of the century.

Mr Kiril Zarev, the commission's co-chairman, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Nikolay Talyzin, co-chairman of the commission, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, signed a protocol on the session's work. In the document special importance is attached to the cooperation and mainly to specialization and joint production in the chemical, petro-processing and microbiological industry, to the strengthening of the relations in the manufacture of mineral fertilizers and plant protection preparations. Special attention is also attached to the questions related to the raising of the intensification of the techno-scientific relations, having in mind the joint working out of themes and the setting up of joint laboratories. A complex programme for cooperation in science and technology up to 2000 is being under preparation.

Discussed were also the questions related to the deliveries of equipment for the projects which are being built in Bulgaria with the technical cooperation of the Soviet Union.

It was found that trade is developing successfully and that this year it will amount to about 10 milliard Roubles which is 10 per cent more as against last year.

TRADE UNION COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ETHIOPIA

AU011625 Sofia BTA in English 1122 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, Nov 1 (BTA) -- The Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the All-Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU) are assessing positively the development so far of the bilateral relations and cooperation. This was stressed at the talks between the delegations of the two trade unions, led by the chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, Mr Petur Dyulgerov and the chairman of the All-Ethiopia Trade Union, Mr Tadesse Tamrat [spelling as received].

The two delegations exchanged views on issues related to the situation in the world and with the international trade union movement. The profound anxiety of the workers in the two countries was expressed over the tensions generated through the fault of imperialism, which increases the threat of a worldwide conflict. They spoke in favour of the peace struggle of the progressive and the working people in Europe against the deployment of the American medium-range missiles. The interference of the imperialist states in African affairs was strongly condemned.

The delegations confirmed the unreserved solidarity of the workers from Bulgaria and Socialist Ethiopia with the struggle of the peoples of Palestine, Namibia and South Africa for self-determination, independence, with the struggle of all the progressive forces for peace and social progress.

Mr Petur Dyulgerov and Mr Tadesse Tamrat signed an agreement for development of cooperation between the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the All-Ethiopia Trade Union for the years 1984 and 1985.

HUSAK RECEIVES USSR'R KUNAYEV, TIES STRESSED

LD021221 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received at Prague castle Dinmukhamed Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, who is vacationing in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In the course of a cordial and comradely conversation, the two representatives exchanged experiences from the fulfillment of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress. They emphasized that the continuous endeavor to deepen and improve the ties of mutual cooperation not only benefits the two countries but contributes to the socialist countries' joint struggle for socialism and peace in the world.

DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR RECEIVES CUBAN GENERAL

LD021333 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, today received General Sixto Batista Santana, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chief of the Central Political Directorate of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces. They informed each other about the results achieved in the construction of socialism and strengthening the defense of their countries. In assessing the current international situation, they emphasized that the cause of its sharpening is the dangerous intentions of the militarist circles in the United States and other NATO countries to achieve military superiority over the countries of socialism. This is illustrated by the planned deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The two representaetives also condemned the aggressive U.S. policy in Central America, particularly Washington's intervention in Grenada.

CHNOUPEK, CUBAN ENVOY DISCUSS GRENADA

AU011704 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 83 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] On Thursday in Prague, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR Minister of foreign affairs, received Sidroc Ramos Palacio, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the CSSR. They assessed the dangerous development of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean as a consequence of the United States' armed aggression against Grenada.

COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON U.S., USSR MISSILE SITINGS

Daily on New Missile Deployment

AU311625 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Oct 83 p 1

[Editorial: "In Our Innermost Interests"]

[Excerpts] It is said that missiles cannot be good or bad. This is all the more true regarding nuclear missiles. This is the truth. The difference between missiles depends on who controls them, on who has them in his hands.

Let us recall that the United States used the atomic bomb against Japan although from the military point of view this was no longer necessary for the latter's defeat; it did this only to be able to blackmail the Soviet Union at a later date. The United States has always been the initiator of feverish armament. Things are no different today, when the deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles in certain West European NATO states is threatening to disrupt the current military-strategic balance of NATO and Warsaw Pact forces, and thus also to unleash yet another round of the arms race -- now, too, the initiative behind this armament rivalry belongs to the United States. Although the Geneva negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear devices are still underway, the NATO states are quite concretely and practically preparing the deployment of new American missiles. The NATO pact's planning staffs have already worked out a precise timetable and schedule for the transport of Pershing II ballistic missiles and Tomahawk flat-trajectory missiles from American arms and ammunition arsenals to Europe, directly to the precise deployment places from where they can reach targets in Moscow and far beyond the Urals and of course, also in our own country, in Prague, Ostrava, Bratislava and Kosice.

Can we remain indifferent when they have aimed against us, in such an arrogant manner, the most terrible weapons of all -- the ballistic missiles which can transport their deadly thermonuclear charges to our country in only a few minutes? Are we to remain unconcerned spectators while launching pads are built for various missiles systems only a few kilometers away from our borders? This would not only be naive; this would be extremely irresponsible, because what they are now preparing against our cities, and thus also against us, is life threatening; it is not only necessary, it is inevitable to have a proper and reliable defense against it.

We cannot but recall that today too, a dangerous threat of a nuclear war is arising from FRG territory -- a threat that American missiles can hit us in a matter of minutes. We must also not forget the danger of the offensive threat of the Bundeswehr itself, as a tool of the reactionary plans and aims of West German imperialism and its military-industrial complex; nor must we forget that the revanchist forces of neonazism are being kept alive there, forces that advocate the need to revise the results of World War II, and thus also of the Helsinki Final Act which has legalized the borders of the postwar arrangement in Europe. We must recall that the government of the CDU/CSU and FDP coalition parties unconditionally supports U.S. plans on the deployment of U.S. missiles on FRG territory. It is truly impossible not to take into account what is happening a few dozen kilometers from our borders, not to see it and to pretend that this reality does not concern us. Our countries have emphatically declared several times that if the new American missiles are deployed in Western Europe, they will have to adopt inevitable defense counter-measures for balancing this equilibrium of military-strategic forces which the United States and NATO states would like to disrupt. Today it is absolutely obvious that in spite of the continuing Geneva talks on nuclear intermediate-range devices in Europe, the United States has begun concrete preparations to deploy its missiles in certain NATO states. In this situation the Soviet Union and other socialist countries cannot delay their preparatory work until the United States completes building its launching mechanism and deploys its missiles, prepared for launching. This would be an unforgiveable mistake. That is why it is high time to undertake all inevitable measures for our defense, and also to begin preparatory work for deploying missile complexes which, by their operational-tactical nature, must create the same threat to NATO as the one which American intermediate-range missiles in the West European countries would represent for our own territory and that of the other socialist countries. The measures of the USSR, CSSR, and GDR ensuring their defense against the threat of new American missiles lie in the vital interests of the entire socialist community.

Army Official Endorses Plan

AU011805 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Colonel General Antonin Brabec, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Czechoslovak People's Army: "In the Interest of Defending the Homeland, Socialism, and Peace" -- passages in capital letters published in boldface]

[Text] Current developments in the world fully confirm the correctness of the conclusions reached by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states at their session in Prague at the beginning of January 1983. Due to the aggressive policy pursued by reactionary forces led by the United States, international tension has further increased, as has the danger of war, especially nuclear war. NATO's political ideological, and material preparations for unleashing a war against the countries of the socialist community continue with unprecedented intensity. This is borne out, among other things, by the results of this June's session of NATO's supreme political and military bodies and by recent statements of leading NATO representatives. These have confirmed the dangerous decision to deploy new American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe, a decision aimed at gaining military supremacy over the countries of the Warsaw Pact and thus seriously jeopardizing not only the security of the European nations, but peace all over the World.

The position of the United States at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe is oriented totally toward gaining unilateral military advantages. The preparations for the deployment of American missiles have assumed a wholly tangible form. The building of launching bases is underway in Great Britain, the FRG, and Italy, and an American unit that will service guided missiles with a flat trajectory has already been transferred to the British base of Greenham Common.

The countries of the Warsaw Pact are therefore facing the necessity to adopt effective countermeasures. As the statement of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium of 24 October 1983 on an agreement between the CSSR Government and the USSR Council of Ministers notes, these steps include the need to begin preparatory work for the deployment of operational-tactical missiles complexes on CSSR territory.

Everyone who at least cursorily follows international developments will understand that THIS IS NOT AN UNEXPECTED OR UNDUE REACTION. The United States and its NATO allies have been warned several times about the possible consequences of their ill-considered step. On 28 May the Soviet Government published a declaration in which it stated, among other things, that in the event of the deployment of the new American weapons, the Soviet Union would adopt timely and effective countermeasures.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government fully endorsed this declaration. They also gave full support to the declaration of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, of 28 September, in which he stressed that an appropriate reply would be given to any attempt to upset the present military-strategic balance.

It is also generally known that THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY HAVE DONE EVERYTHING THEY COULD TO PREVENT THE DANGEROUS DESTABILIZATION OF THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY SITUATION IN EUROPE. In the spirit of their highly principled Leninist peace-loving policy, a policy permeated with humanism and the quest for the happiness of mankind, they have systematically been making initiatives, and continue to do so, for strengthening world peace and averting a nuclear catastrophe.

At the Soviet-American talks on reducing the number of nuclear weapons in Europe, the Soviet Union is striving to find a mutually acceptable, honest, and just agreement that would respect the legitimate interests of both sides. The range of the Soviet proposals is very broad, ranging from a freeze of the present number of nuclear weapons in Europe to their complete liquidation. The proposals of the Soviet Union are based on THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY AND EQUAL SECURITY AND PROCEED FROM THE EXISTING APPROXIMATE PARITY OF WEAPONS.

In its latest proposals, the Soviet Union expressed its readiness to reduce intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe to equal levels on both sides, in terms of carriers (missiles and aircraft) as well as explosive power. As Comrade Yuriy Andropov noted in an interview for the newspaper PRAVDA of 27 October: "We do not mind that if such an approach were adopted, the Soviet Union would be allowed, in view of the present number of warheads on British and French missiles, to have in Europe some 140 launching installations for the SS 20 missiles, which is considerably less than the number of launching installations for the intermediate-range missiles of Great Britain and France."

Nothing of substance should thus be standing in the way of concluding this agreement. Nonetheless, the results of the Geneva talks so far leave no grounds for optimism. The United States has deadlocked the talks and shows absolute unwillingness to reach an agreement. It is distorting the proposals of the Soviet Union and trying to prove that it is the Soviet Union which is blocking the talks, by insisting that English and French missiles be included. The weapons in question are a total of 162 ballistic missiles with more than 400 warheads (64 British Polaris A-3 missiles, stationed on nuclear submarines; 18 French land-based SSBS-3 missiles; and 80 M-20 missiles on nuclear submarines). The United States also refuses to negotiate on aircraft capable of carrying intermediate-range nuclear weapons, in which NATO has a twofold advantage.

IT WANTS TO LEAVE ITS OWN NUCLEAR ARSENAL VIRTUALLY UNAFFECTED AND CONTINUE TO IMPLEMENT THE EXTENSIVE PROGRAM OF ITS MODERNIZATION. Its proposals are not aimed at halting but, in fact, at further inciting the feverish pursuit of armament. In short, the United States' so-called disarmament proposals pursue A SINGLE AIM -- TO PUT OFF THE TALKS, CONSCIOUSLY THWART THEIR SUCCESS, AND TO DEPLOY AT ANY PRICE THE PERSHING II MISSILES AND MISSILES WITH A FLAT TRAJECTORY IN WESTERN EUROPE AND THUS GAIN MILITARY SUPREMACY.

As far as intermediate-range nuclear weapons are concerned, there exists an approximate equilibrium between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in the number of carriers (about 1,000 on each side) and an approximately 50 percent supremacy of NATO in the number of warheads. In the event of the deployment of 108 Pershing II ballistic missiles and 464 guided missiles with a flat trajectory, NATO would gain a 50 percent supremacy in carriers and a 100 percent supremacy in nuclear warheads. In the FRG, for instance, there are now some 7,000 nuclear warheads and more than 3,000 nuclear weapon carriers. The planned deployment of new American missiles WILL TURN THE TERRITORY OF THE FRG INTO THE MAIN LAUNCHING BASE FOR FIRST-STRIKE WEAPONS DIRECTED AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION, THE CSSR, THE GDR AND OTHER STATES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY. Thereby, the historical threat and the danger which our forefathers had to face for centuries is again growing on our western border. We must again stand united and emphatically resist this danger.

The aspiration to live in peace is the most basic interest of our nations. The endeavor to live up to this aspiration is an integral part and the basis of the policy of the CPCZ.

The sense of responsibility for ensuring our people's work and life in peace and of our share in the international defense of socialism has prompted our highest party and state bodies to adopt measures that respond in the appropriate manner to the growing threat of a nuclear war.

What is involved is not an attempt to gain military supremacy. The objective of these unavoidable measures is to preserve the equilibrium of military forces in Europe, which is essential for preserving peace. The retaliatory steps of the Warsaw Pact countries are a measure of their self-defense, they are a means of curbing the hegemonistic ambitions of American imperialism, which are dangerous not only for the countries of the Warsaw Pact, but for mankind as a whole. IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THESE ARE, FOR THE TIME BEING, ONLY PREPARATORY MEASURES, THEY DO NOT PRECLUDE A POSSIBLE AGREEMENT.

Our forced defensive measures are proper and just; they are being carried out within the framework of the joint defense system of the Warsaw Pact states, which relies primarily on the defensive power of the Soviet Union. In this connection it is also necessary to note that our socialist homeland is the western outpost of socialism. The new American intermediate-range nuclear devices will be deployed, aside from other countries, in the FRG, in the immediate vicinity of our borders. Their flight time to our territory will take only seconds.

This will place even greater demands on the comprehensive preparedness and combat and mobilization readiness of the Czechoslovak People's Army and on every member. These will continue to be the decisive criteria of one's attitude to the socialist homeland and an expression of one's political maturity and internationalist awareness. Our responsibility vis-a-vis our allies is manifested in the endeavor to be a strong and reliable link in the Warsaw Pact defense system. All these facts were taken into account by the 16th CPCZ Congress when it charged the Czechoslovak People's Army with important tasks in improving and strengthening the defense capability of the CSSR. These were epitomized by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, at the sixth conference of communists of the Western Military District, when he said: "ASIDE FROM INTENSIFYING THE STRUGGLE FOR A PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS, WE MUST ALSO RESPOND TO THE DANGEROUS POLICY OF IMPERIALISM ALONG MILITARY-POLITICAL LINES, BY TEACHING ARMY MEMBERS TO BE POLITICALLY HIGHLY VIGILANT AND CAPABLE OF COMBAT AND BY SYSTEMATICALLY IMPROVING THEIR COMBAT, PROFESSIONAL, AND POLITICAL PREPAREDNESS."

Members of the Czechoslovak People's Army are fully aware of these requirements. They are successfully becoming conversant with new, complicated, modern combat technology and weapons and seeking the most effective ways of using them in combat. The results achieved in the last training year, including maneuvers of allied forces, convincingly demonstrated that these tasks were well mastered.

Members of the Czechoslovak People's Army support the policy of the CPCZ, understand the mission and the tasks of the Czechoslovak People's Army in defending the socialist homeland, and have a clearly defined class-based attitude to the dangerous course of imperialism. They also unconditionally support the agreement between the CSSR Government and the USSR Council of Ministers, which they view as an important step toward strengthening the combat strength of the Warsaw Pact defense organization. They realize that AT A TIME WHEN THE NATO STATES ARE ENGAGED IN DEVELOPING AND INTRODUCING INTO THEIR ARMIES NEW AND MORE EFFECTIVE MEANS OF COMBAT, INCLUDING NUCLEAR DEVICES, THE COMBAT STRENGTH OF THE ARMIES OF THE WARSAW PACT MUST ALSO BE CORRESPONDINGLY INCREASED.

They understand that, now in particular, great political vigilance, combat readiness, and preparedness are the main criteria of our work, of party responsibility, and of the sense of duty to the party and the working people.

The exacerbated international situation objectively faces commanders, political organs, and party organizations with the task of further strengthening the great revolutionary vigilance and watchfulness of all members of the Czechoslovak People's Army, to make them think and act under the present complex conditions in the interest of the internationalist defense of the socialist community, and to make them further strengthen friendship and cooperation with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact.

It is necessary to strengthen even more purposefully their love for their native country, the socialist homeland, and their pride in the results achieved under the CPCZ's leadership in building and defending the CSSR. This should further enhance and strengthen their sense of responsibility for the defense of socialism and this attitude should be manifested in the dedicated fulfullment of the exacting tasks of military service.

The army party organization, which is responsibly fulfilling its mission in the struggle to implement the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, guarantees the fulfillment of the tasks of the party's military policy. It represents an enormous force in the daily transformation of the party line into concrete deeds. Soldiers who are members of the party are, and will be, in the front line of the efforts for great combat vigilance and a resolute, uncompromising, and principled struggle against incorrect views on the complicated political problems of the present.

An irreplaceable role in the process of enhancing combat preparedness is played by the commanders. The changing military situation on the European Continent unusually increases the demands on their political and military-professional training, creative initiative, and responsibility. The results so far confirm that they are capable of fulfilling with the necessary quality and efficiency the exacting tasks with which the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government confront them. The commanders are thus significantly helping to implement the words of Comrade Gustav Husak at the 16th Party congress: "WE CAN ASSURE THE CONGRESS, THE ENTIRE PARTY, AND ALL OUR PEOPLE THAT OUR ARMY IS A RELIABLE PROTECTOR OF OUR BORDERS AND A FIRM COMPONENT OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE WARSAW PACT."

The Czechoslovak People's Army vigilantly guards and, should the need arise, is ready to defend the gains of the advanced socialist society. Our people are giving it everything it needs to fulfill this mission. At the antiwar rallies of the past few days, the working people and citizens from a number of enterprises and town unambiguously rejected the plan of the most reactionary militaristic forces of the United States and NATO to deploy new American intermediate-range missiles on the territory of Western Europe. In the resolutions they adopted, they declared that they will not spare effort to ensure our security and peace and that they will not allow imperialism to gain military supremacy over socialism. In the interest of defending the homeland, socialism, and peace, they also understand and actively support the current measures that were forced upon us against our will by the militaristic circles of American imperialism. We can therefore look to the future with confidence and the conviction that, in alliance with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states, the defense of socialism is, and will be, fully ensured.

National Front on Missile Agreement

LD022254 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] The Central Committee Presidium of the CSSR National Front today expressed its full and unreserved support for the arrangement between the Czechoslovak Government and the USSR Council of Ministers on the beginning of preparatory work for the development of missile complexes of operational-tactical designation on Czechoslovak territory. The Presidium emphasized that this is a measure which -- if the deployment of new American medium-range missiles on the territory of certain West European members of the North Atlantic Pact takes place -- is indispensable in the interests of the peaceful and calm life of the Czechoslovak people, the security and defense capability of the whole socialist community, and of peace on this planet.

In this connection, the Presidium paid great tribute to the conscious and responsible attitude of millions of our citizens, demonstrated at thousands of meetings, peace rallies and mass demonstrations. In the resolutions that were unanimously approved at these meetings, the urgent call is expressed for the Geneva talks to be concluded successfully, and at the same time for our state, together with its allies, to do everything to maintain the balance of power in Europe for the peace and security of our homeland and that of the other socialist countries.

The Central Committee Presidium of the CSSR National Front at the same time expressed its unanimous agreement with the new initiatives of the Soviet Union contained in the interview granted by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium to the newspaper PRAVDA on 26 October. Here the Soviet Union again provides convincing proof of its good will to reach an agreement at Geneva, and thereby to prevent another dangerous stage of the build-up of nuclear weapons on the European Continent.

Parties, Churches Endorse Plan

AU281135 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 27 October on pages 1 and 2 carries a 2,000-word review of Czechoslovak citizens' statements on the decision of the CSSR Government and the USSR Council of Ministers to begin on the territory of Czechoslovakia "preparatory work for the deployment of operational-tactical missile complexes."

The paper first reports statements issued by the Central Committee Presidiums of the CSSR People's Party and the Freedom Party in which they both express "full support" for the Czechoslovak-Soviet agreement. According to the Freedom Party statement, the steps taken by the CSSR Government are "in the interest of our life in peace." It then quotes statements by rank-and-file workers, artists, scientists, and church dignitaries, all of whom endorse the "unavoidable defense measures."

Dorotej, metropolitan of Prague and of the entire Eastern Orthodox Church in Czechoslovakia, says in his statement: "The Eastern Orthodox Church in the CSSR, as a member of the Christian Peace Conference, fully shares in these dangerous times the responsibility of all churches for the fate of peace, the defense of which is the most sacred duty of all people. I am convinced that all our believers and the clergy will express their unequivocal support for the published documents. The United States and its NATO allies are deaf to the voices of millions of people of various political beliefs and convictions, from various social systems, atheists and believers, of all those who speak out for the defense of peace."

Bishop Josef Vrana, apostolic administrator of the Olomouc diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, is reported to have said: "The statement of the CSSR Government can be answered in only one way. To preserve world peace and calm, force must be countered by force. We clergymen understand the necessity of the new defensive measures because we follow and know the situation in the world. After all, the policy of Western governments is testified to by the latest events on the island of Grenada, whose population of 100,000 supposedly threatened U.S. interests."

Zdenek Adler, secretary general of the Pacem in Terris association of the Czechoslovak Catholic clergy, is also quoted as having said that "one cannot remain indifferent to the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe."

STROUGAL RECEIVES BULGARIAN OFFICIAL 31 OCT

LD011102 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] In Prague today Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and head of the Bulgarian delegation to the 23rd session of the Czechoslovak-Bulgaria Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation. The two representatives informed each other about the economic results achieved in Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria in 1983 and about the main economic tasks. They underlined the importance for further developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation in branches determining the growth of the productivity of labor, technological standards and the quality of products. They emphasized that there were great opportunities, particularly in broadening specialization and production cooperation. Such a cooperation, based on plans for a longer period, was an essential prerequisite not only for the development of mutual relations but also for accelerating the socialist economic integration of the socialist community.

FIGURES ON CHURCH FACILITIES, PUBLISHING

AU271815 [Editorial Report] Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech on 25 October on page 5 carries the first installment of an article series answering readers' questions about religion and churches. The 1,00-word "BOC"-signed first installment, entitled "State and Church," deals with a church-state relations in Czechoslovakia. After reviewing the CSSR Constitution on the principles governing the state's attitude toward churches, the author responds to charges about lack of religious freedom in the CSSR. He says: "Evidence of broad religious freedom is provided, among other things, by the fact that in the CSSR there are 18 church and religious societies, which use a total of 8,230 churches and prayer houses. Of this, the Catholic Church alone uses 5,002 facilities. The satisfaction of the Czechoslovak believers' religious needs is being ensured by 4,860 clergymen." The article notes that "considerable financial sums" are spent by the state to ensure the activity of the churches. It mentions that in Prague alone, it is currently financing the repair of 22 churches and that it fully covers all expenses, including professors' salaries, connected with the operation of the six Czechoslovak schools of divinity.

In conclusion, the article discusses the participation of Czechoslovak church representatives in international church bodies and the churches' publishing activity. It notes that a total of 27 church journals are being published in the CSSR. The largest of them, the weekly KATOLICKE NOVINY, is reportedly published in 250,000 copies.

GRENADA EXEMPLIFIES U.S. 'WORLD GENDARME ROLE'

DW021346 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Guenter Leuschner's review of the past week's events]

[Text] Our ears are still tingling from the naively mollifying speeches and articles of the past few months which said that the verbal strong-arm act of Washington shouldn't be taken that seriously. After all, this President, they said, knows how to differentiate between anticommunist crusade speeches and practical realpolitik. God knows where people still saw caution and restraint in view of such a lot of smashed political china. The mollifiers, in any event, are bound to be speechless since last Tuesday.

The United States takes bloody seriously its usurped role of world gendarme. This is the first and perhaps most important lesson to be learned from Grenada. It may be called cowardly that the United States picked a small island state as victim of its first, open, direct military aggression by American soldiers since Vietnam; but this doesn't change anything in its world hegemony plans. If this test comes off just fairly well -- some verbal repudiations by allies and the loss of a corresponding number of lives are included in the reckoning, of course -- then the spiral will continue to turn, Nicaragua and El Salvador are mentioned quite openly.

It is true, as FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU wrote over the weekend, the missile deployment in Europe, the Lebanon crisis, Central America, or now Grenada are problems over which Reagan has ceased to have any political control and consequently tends to seek forcible solutions for them. If this is supposed to mean that the aggression against Grenada does not particularly reflect political strength, then we can agree. Only, it cannot be mollifying in any way, of course. Washington wants the world to dance to its tune. This was the signal sent in Grenada, this is the meaning of what Reagan called a brilliant campaign. Actually it isn't worth the trouble to take issue with the attempts to justify and thereby cloak this brute agression, if only poorly. Whoever intended to demonstrate to the world that one is determined to enforce one's will by all means just weanted from the outset to arouse the mere hint of any legality with this threadbare piece of cloth.

In this respect Washington's most loyal paladins in Europe actually are no wrong if they -- like FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE -- are of the view that the President should have done without any lies at all and that he simply should have said: We do not tolerate anybody acting against our interests. That's it! Finished! Out with the gunboat! However, this is precisely what the Washington Government did after all. President Reagan's televised speech of last Friday contains a key sentence which the governments of the U.S. allies should [word indistinct] at their chancelleries. It reads verbatim: We, the United States, are not in other places of the world so as to protect the interests of anybody else, but we are there to protect our own interests.

To be sure, it is not the interests of the American people and not even the interests of this country's entire bourgeoise that are meant, but rather what the ultras, who are currently ruling the country, think is in their interests, whatever and wherever it may be. If it is in the so-understood interest of Washington to occupy an island, then one simply occupies it and cares less about the interests of the inhabitants, their self-determination right and their sovereignty. Of course, one also would care less about whether this country happens to be a member of the Commonwealth and about acting thereby against the interests of the British crown. After all, one does not waste time with such petty things.

One must be aware of the fact that whoever regards with such brutal frankness his own interests, or what he pretends to be his interests, ignoring international law, destroys international law and will do so wherever he feels he can do it with impunity. This should be taken into account also by those who are advising the socialist countries -- and some of them are inspired by honest desire -- to unilaterally reduce their defense potential. If an almost unarmed people has not prevented the United States from invading an island half as big as the island of Ruegen with an armada of 15,000 soldiers and dozens of war ships would then any moral consideration prevent U.S. imperialism from attacking a socialism which is unable to defend itself -- this focus of evil, as Reagan put it? Certainly not. Would there still have been any proof required to see that the socialist countries can not neglect for a single moment the maintenance of the military balance. The events of last week have clearly given such proof.

Bourgeois journalists, too, cannot overlook the fact that there is a direct connection between the aggression against Grenada and the so-called missile discussion in Europe. As far as we, the socialist states, are concerned it holds true even more now what was said by Yuriy Andropov in his interview and just now by Erich Honecker to the weekly magazine STERN: An agreement is still possible as long as negotiations are being held in Geneva without any Pershing II's having been stationed. We prefer the continuation of negotiations to the stationing [of weapons]. A proposal to this end by the Soviet Union exists. However, if irrespective of all this, new U.S. first-strike weapons will be stationed, then we will be compelled to take the required political and military countermeasures.

But how about the West Europeans and the lessons to be drawn from Grenada and Reagan's statement that nowhere in the world the United States protects the interests of others? This certainly also applies to Europe and the American missiles. It means, after all, that for Washington NATO does not constitute the alliance of joint interests, as one hitherto pretended it was, but rather that it is an instrument for implementing American interests. This should give rise to drawing decisions, the most urgent of which would be to immediately cancel the missile decision of 1979, because it has become unequivocally clear that the Pershing and cruise missiles are to be stationed not for protecting the interests of the allies -- as is pretended -- but solely for Washington's interests. The thesis that the Pershings constitute a guarantee against Washington's disengagement from the so-called mutual defense -- this thesis was led ad absurdum by Reagan himself.

Second, if the United States declares so frankly that it is its own -- and only its own -- interests that matter wherever it is, then nobody actually can blame the West Europeans if they in connection with the missile issue at long last are taking into account also their own, the West European interests. This certainly cannot be treason.

Third, if the United States does not even consult its allies with regard to a comparatively simple issue, then nobody will be in a position to believe that it will do otherwise in the so-called case of emergency when the use of the missiles will be at stake.

Fourth, what other things might we not expect from someone unpredicatble that he would wage war even against a small island country? What other wars would he wage?

The BRITISH GUARDIAN wrote recently that what must be reckoned with now is that a third world war would be launched by the United States rather than by the Soviet Union. If this is beginning to dawn on bourgeois jounalists, then clearly the conclusion to be drawn by West Europe is: Away with the new American missiles; the threat of self-incineration is simply much too great.

The millions of peace-movement supporters realized this long ago. They have expressed it once again over the weekend in the Hague, Copenhagen, Lisbon, and elsewhere. After Grenada, will the governments at long last realize this?

Dissociating oneself from the aggression is a matter much too self-evident; what matters, however, is to heed the practical lessons. They are obvious, much too obvious; one must only seize them before it is too late.

CATHOLIC CITIZENS AGAINST U.S. MISSILES

AU311434 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Heiligenstadt (ADN) -- Members of Catholic parish councils and church executive committees of Eichsfeld addressed a declaration on the preservation of life and on the protection of peace by word and deed to the public on Thursday.

In it they resolutely oppose the deployment of new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe. They support the serious efforts of the socialist states against a further twist of the armament spiral. There is still time for a coalition of reason.

The 60 representatives of Catholic communities met in Heiligenstadt at the invitation of the working group Christian circles at the Erfurt Bezirk Committee of the National Front. They appealed to make concrete contributions to peace with good performances for strengthening the GDR.

The miner Ferdinand Schilling, member of the Beberstedt Parish Council, spoke out against the U.S. President's uses of the word of God in conjunction with a policy of his that shows disrespect for man and presents the Soviet Union as the source of evil. The dangerousness of the U.S. policy again becomes obvious with the invasion of Grenada.

"In our country there is no one who makes a profit from weapons," Engineer Udo Fischbein, member of the Bleicherode Parish Council, said. "Peace policy is the supreme state doctrine in our country." As a teacher she has the assignment to educate children to respect life and wish for peace, Eva-Maria Staruhn from Nordhausen stated. This includes the readiness for defense.

POLITBURO MEMBER RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION

DW0212228 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 31 Oct 83

[From the "Aktuelle Kamera" newscast]

[Text] Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and a study delegation of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean Revolutionary People's Party headed by (?Prakh Sun), deputy chairman of the Commission for International Contacts, in Berlin today paid tribute to the state of cooperation attained to date between the GDR and Kampuchea. The guest expressed thanks for the manifold internationalist support extended by the GDR to the national rebirth of Kampuchea.

Horst Dohlus explained how the SED implements its leading role in the building of the socialist society. During its visit to the GDR the Kampuchean delegation familiarized itself with experiences gained in party work.

FISCHER SEES OFF NORWEGIAN COUNTERPART

LD021547 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1509 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 2 Nov (ADN) -- Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray ended his 3-day official visit to the GDR on Wednesday afternoon. He was seen of at Berlin-Schonefeld Airport by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. Before his special plane left, Svenn Stray thanked Oskar Fischer for the hospitality accorded to him and his entourage.

On Wednesday morning Foreign Minister Stray, together with Oskar Fischer, viewed the sights of Potsdam. He was welcomed by the chairman of the Potsdam District Council, Dr Herbert Tzschoppe, who held a lunch in honor of his guest.

WEST BERLIN BORDER VIOLATOR DETAINED 27 OCT

AU311611 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29/30 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 27 October a man from (West Berlin violated the GDR state border in the Berlin-Mitte District. The border violator, who had no identification papers with him, was detained without the use of fire arms. According to his own statements he is Horst Otto, resident of (West) Berlin. He was handed over to the responsible GDR organs to examine both his identity and the details of the violation.

FRG CITIZEN DETAINED FOR BORDER VIOLATION

AU311609 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 27 October a man violated the GDR state border in the Oschersleben Kreis. He was detained without the use of firearms. He had no identification papers with him. According to his own statements he is FRG citizen Karl-Heinz Kostrzewa. The responsible GDR organs are examining the identity of the man and the details of the border violation.

JUNKER LED DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO IRAQ

Meets With Husayn

LD021845 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1628 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Nov (ADN) -- Iraqi President Saddam Husayn today received for an exchange of view the heads of government delegations attending the 20th international Baghdad fair. During the meeting he had a talk with Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister for construction. Wolfgang Junker conveyed personal greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Saddam Husayn praised the stable and steadily developing political and economic relations between the GDR and the Republic of Iraq.

Today, Minister Junker also had talks with members of the Iraqi Government. In his talk with Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of trade, the further implementation of the decisions of the permanent committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two states was discussed, as were further measures for the development of trade in the period 1983 and 1984. Minister Junker also met Dr 'Abd al-Wahhb Mahmud 'Abdallah, minister of irrigation, and Siddiq 'Abd al-Latif Yunis, minister for agriculture and agrarian reform. In the evening, Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali gave a dinner in honor of the GDR Government delegation.

Holds Talks With Yasin

LD011106 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1607 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Oct 83 -- GDR Minister for Construction Wolfgang Junker was received on Monday in Baghdad by member of the Revolution Command Council and First Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq Taha Yasin. They held a comprehensive exchange of views on the most important problems of the international situation, especially the policy of escalation of U.S. imperialism in Europe and other parts of the world. They stressed the dangerous nature of its aggressiveness for peace in the world and emphasized the necessity of cooperation among all peace forces.

Wolfgang Junker and Taha Yasin praised the high level of friendly relations on a political and economic level between the GDR and the Republic of Iraq and discussed opportunities of their further development.

Minister Junker also met Minister of Public Works and Housing Muhammad Fedil.

PDRY INDUSTRY MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN BERLIN

AU271809 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 83 p 6

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal, minister of industry of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], who headed the delegation of his country to the 37th CEMA meeting in the GDR, met for talks with Horst Soelle, minister for foreign trade; Rolf Kersten, minister for construction of heavy machinery and equipment; Manfred Bochmann, minister for geology; and Peter Krause, state secretary in the Ministry for Construction of Machine Tools and Processing Machinery, during his stay in Berlin.

The partners in the talks discussed questions of expanding and deepening trade relations as well as cooperation in implementing economic projects in the PDRY. The meetings took place in a friendly and open atmosphere.

The delegation of the PDRY headed by 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal left on Tuesday. It was seen off at the Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Helmut Oppermann, deputy state secretary for vocational training.

INDUSTRY MINISTER BUSCHMANN HAS TALKS IN LIBYA

AU311415 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Tripoli (ADN) -- During a visit of several days in Tripoli that was concluded on Wednesday, Werner Buschmann, GDR minister for light industry, discussed the further deepening of economic and scientific-technological relations between the GDR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The chairman of the GDR side of the joint GDR-Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was received for a friendly talk by Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi, chairman of the General People's Committee. Questions of further cooperation were discussed with the secretaries of the General People's Committee on economy and light industry, agrarian reform and land reclamation, heavy industries, communications and maritime transport, health and education. Agreement was achieved to expand the long-term cooperation to mutual advantage and to implement the existing interstate agreements and the provisions of the protocol of the fifth meeting of the joint commission of May this year in Berlin on an accelerated basis.

AXEN RECEIVES INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

LD282331 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received leading member of the Communist Party of India, Rajashekhar Reddy, for an exchange of views on topical political problems in Berlin today.

The two men stated that the United States and the aggressive circles of imperialism are escalating the policy of confrontation and the high level of arming. This is reflected in the efforts to deploy American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, in the U.S. aggression against Grenada, and its militaristic policy in the Indian Ocean and in the Near and Middle East. The SED and the Communist Party of India agree that their close, fraternal relations have a great and positive influence on strengthening the unity of action of all socialist forces, as reflected in the Karl-Marx conference in Berlin and as expressed at the summit conference of the nonaligned states in Delhi.

NATIONAL INCOME GROWS; EXPENDITURES GO DOWN

AU301801 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 83 p 3

[ADN Report]

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN) -- In 1982 the growth of the national income was achieved for the first time with production expenditures which were lower in absolute terms than those in the previous year, that is, in absolute terms lower quantities of fuels, raw materials, and other materials were expended. The People's Chamber Committee for Budget and Finances which dealt with the budgetary accounting for 1982 on 26 October, which was explained by Finance Minister Ernst Hoefner, arrived at this conclusion.

In the final statement Committee Chairman Wolfgang Roesser emphasized that the increased economic capability of the national economy made it possible also in 1982 to ensure the achieved material and cultural standard of living of the people and to gradually raise it.

DELEGATION OF ECONOMISTS VISITING PRC

LD221736 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 22 (MTI) -- A delegation of Hungarian economists, under the leadership of Rezso Nyers, vice-president of the Association of Hungarian Economists, left Budapest for China Saturday on the invitation of the academy of Social Sciences of China. The visit is reciprocating that of Chinese economists to Hungary in Summer 1983.

HUNGARIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION AWARDS

LD021835 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 2 (MTI) -- Today an award ceremony was held at the Budapest Centre of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Association to mark the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. For outstanding contribution to the Hungarian-Soviet friendship, Jozsef Veress, vice-president of the association presented various categories of the Order of Labour to 18 people, the gold-wreath badge of the association to 27 persons, and the gold-wreath plaquette to 7 member groups. The celebration was attended by a delegation of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Association led by A.K. Grenn, deputy prime minister of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic.

BRIEFS

CSSR Ambassador -- Budapest, October 17 (MTI) -- Ondrej Durej, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, new ambassador to Hungary of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, presented his credentials to Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, on Monday. The ceremony was attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska. [Text] [Budapest MTI in Englsh 1706 GMT 17 Oct 83 LD]

FOREIGN COOPERATION VENTURES -- Chermolimpex foreign trade enterprise is going to start joint ventures abroad together with some Hungarian engineering enterprises. They signed a contract, for example, on installing and servicing a chemcial factory produced by West German firms. Such a factory already employs 500 Hungarian workers in Libya. They continue oil research work in the Middle East. Orders were recently received from Kuwait to build pipelines, and Syrian firms are to buy seismological equipment. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 14 Oct 83 LD]

FRENCH-HUNGARIAN HONORED -- The order of banner of the Hungarian People's Repbulic was awarded to Michel Gyarmati, artistic director of the Paris Folli Berger Theatre. The high decoration was presented by the presidential council to Michel Gyarmati in acknowledgement of his several decades' activity for the international recognition of Hungarian culture and in the field of cultivation of relations with his mother country. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 14 Oct 83 LD]

SFRY AMBASSADOR HONORED -- Budapest, October 13 (MTI) -- The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, has awarded the order of banner of the Hungarian People's Republic to Milan Veres, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Hungary, for his outstanding contribution to the development of Hungarian-Yugoslav relations. The decoration was presented by Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1116 GMT 14 Oct 83 LD]

SUPPORT FOR CUBAN STAND ON GRENADA REITERATED

LD021901 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Stefan Olszowski has received Cuban Ambassador Quintin Pino Machado, who handed him another report on Cuba's stance concerning the situation created by the U.S. invasion of Grenada, which is dangerous to peace. Minister Olszowski expressed full support for the Cuban authorities and the nation. He reaffirmed Poland's condemnation of the armed U.S. intervention against Grenada and its demands for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island. Minister Olszowski also condemned the threats made by the United States against Cuba and its diplomatic mission on Grenada.

U.S. GREEN BERETS SAID TRAINING AFGHAN REBELS

LD021531 Warsaw PAP in English 1428 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Report by PAP special correspondent Ryszard Piekarowicz]

[Text] Kabul, 2 Nov -- Every month, about 3,000 rebels trained by U.S. instructors and furnished with modern weapons and equipment are infiltrating Afghanistan from the Pakistani territory. One of the well-informed unofficial sources here said that 250-300 U.S. Green Berets -- experts in guerrilla warfare, terror and sabotage -- are now working in 80-90 training camps in Pakistan. Besides, according to the Afghan official sources, about 1,000 rebels are coming each month from the Iranian territory.

However, these two continuous streams of the armed opponents of the Afghan revolution, although greater lately than previously, are no longer able to make up for the decline in forces taking place as a result of surrender or going over to the government side by part of the rebel groups and also a result of the operations of the government forces. The upshot is that the total numerical force of rebel groups started decreasing.

The activeness of the rebels grew in some regions of Afghanistan recently. Observers here explain this by an increase in the deliveries of weapons to counter-revolutionary organizations, headquartered in Pakistan, to urge their troops to make greater effort. However, chief of the Main Political Board of the Afghan Army and secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC General Yasin Sadeqi said these days that, generally speaking, the military situation "is getting stable from month to month."

Sadeqi denied allegations of the U.S. propaganda that "almost exclusively Soviet troops are fighting" against the rebellion and said the numerical force of the Afghan Armed Forces is now two and a half times greater than during the monarchy.

TV REPORTS FACTORY HURT BY U.S. SANCTIONS

LD022151 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] American restrictions against our country continue to cause acute economic losses. Here is an example from Zawiercie.

[Unidentified reporter] The Poreba heavy-duty machinetool factory is one of the largest exporters of machinetools. In 1981, 95 percent of machine tools sold by Poreba for abroad went to the West.

Abolition of the MFN for Polish goods by the United States considerably limited such exports. As a result of an almost four-fold increase in customs duty, U.S. importers cancelled 43 trade agreements this year. A return of several dozen of the already-purchased equipment was announced. What does this mean for the factory?

[Second unidentified voice] The losses incurred from production of parts specifically for the American market, parts which can never be used for other machinetools, amount to over Z8 million. Apart from this there are losses because of cancellation of exports. As is known, in the late seventies and early eighties the United States was one of the main markets in the dollar payments zone for our factory. Exports amounted to over 30 percent in relation to exports to the dollar payments zone. Right now we have no orders for this year, and there are no signs that there will be orders in the coming year. This means a loss of over $3 million, not just for the factory, but for the whole economy.

Apart from this one should note certain losses which I would call moral losses. The workforce put considerable effort into the preparation of the American machines, both physical effort and technical skill. Such work is now useless because there are no exports to this market.

BLOC DIFFERENCES ARE 'NOT ANTAGONISTIC'

AU021514 Warsaw TRYBUNDA LUDU in Polish 28 Oct 83 p 1

[Zbigniew Klejn commentary: "The Experiences of Our Friends"]

[Text] We know that the community of socialist countries does not enjoy the sympathy of Western propagandists. Not sparing their strength, money, and time, they are trying to spread the opinion that these countries are basically no different from one another. But this does not prevent them from saying at the same time something that is completely opposite whenever they detect as much as a shade of difference in the stance, talks, and solutions inside a given socialist country. Then they bellow ideas about alleged inconsistencies, differences in interests, or even an imminent collapse of the community around the world.

Logic is alien to Western propaganda, just as respect for facts is. The truth -- and millions of Poles travelling around the world have confirmed this -- is simple, though difficult for our enemies to understand: There are differences between these countries, however, there are no antagonistic differences. The differences result from national and historical traditions, from the structure of class forces at the moment when the new system began to be constructed, from the need to smooth out the different reactions from the domestic and external enemies, and finally from the specific needs and problems arising during the socialist transformations inside a given country.

Hence, there are socialist countries with one or two parliamentary chambers, systems that are federative or not, systems where there is only one part in action, and systems where there are two, three, or even four. The role of the church differs, as does the role of private initiative in the economy, and the priorities concerning cooperation with the nonsocialist world differ as well.

Nevertheless, in no way do these differences affect the basis behind the entire community, which is the aim to establish a socialist system and respect the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism, offer fraternal help, and act jointly in this sphere, and protect the achievements of socialism, thus defending world peace. The examples presented by the development of individual countries illustrate that socialism contains an unexhausted wealth of possibilities and creative concepts that have been proved in practice and paint a contemporary picture of our community, and, at the same time, paint a picture of our unity in the above differences.

One of the canons of our community is the mutual availability of each country's experience, which eliminates the need to "force open doors" and make it possible to avail oneself of positive achievements and avoid unsuccessful undertakings. Do we know how to make proper use of these possibilities? For there was a time not so long ago when the these experiences were not appreciated, and were even ignored. Polycentrism, and at the same time the tendency to look toward the most developed countries of the West, made themselves evident. This led to certain consequences both in political practice and in social practice, and we felt these consequences keenly next to our own skin.

In the meantime the socialist countries, drawing their strength and beliefs from the same ideology, have been presenting achievements which often cause admiration. How many of our countrymen return, for example, from Bulgaria and talk about shops full of goods produced by a country which for many years was regarded solely as the domain of tomatoes and grapes! Look at the recognition now accorded in Poland for Czechoslovak order, the GDR system for saving raw materials and organizing work, Hungarian economic reform....

These achievements have not come without difficulty. Complications and even conflicts are not only our lot. Hence, those experiences that are worth applying to Polish practice are all the more valuable. For example, the Soviet system of work brigades in industry, the activity of the private sector in the GDR's socialist economic system, the Bulgarian's rapid and consistent mastery over the new specialized production and exports of electronics technology, and the experiences of Hungary that were recalled during the visit of the Hungarian delegation to Warsaw: innovation and improvement of forms of management with the simultaneous avoidance of the negative consequences that result from rather one-sided contacts with the West. And let us not forget Hungary's experience in consolidating society after a period of political upheaval on the basis of the socialist system and the prospects created by it.

One can give more examples of the positive experiences observable among our friends. But we also know of negative ones -- from our enemies. We also know the bitter lesson to be learned from this. Today we are more convinced than ever before that it is better, more efficient, and cheaper to take advantage of the experience of our friends. For the sense and raison d'etre of the socialist community depends on this.

PUBLIC SUPPORTS PRON MOTION TO EXTEND AMNESTY

LD022149 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Warsaw 2 Nov -- The government newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA today published opinions of people around the country in support of extending the amnesty for illegally operating former "Solidarnosc" militants. As already reported, the Executive Committee Presidium of the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] National Council lodged with the Sejm (Parliament) a motion for an extension of the Amnesty Law, whose validity expired on October 31 this year.

PAP ON RESULTS OF AMNESTY LAW: 648 AMNESTIED

LD022322 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 2 Nov (PAP) -- Results of the Amnesty Law:

Under the Amnesty Law the deadline for acknowledging one's fault expired on 31 October. The Presidium of the PRON Executive Committee has appealed to the Sejm to create an additional opportunity for those who out of political considerations have not taken advantage of the Amnesty Law and have continued to engage in illegal activities to come out underground.

The PAP correspondent was informed by militia Major Jerzy Karpacz, deputy head of the Investigation Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, that as of 31 October, 648 persons had taken advantage of the law. About 20 percent of these people had been directly involved in the work of underground structures, carrying out various functions -- at the level of the country as a whole, an area, or an individual enterprise. Those who prior to 31 October did not make up their minds voluntarily to acknowledge their fault, Maj Karpacz stressed, should realize that under existing legislation they could at any moment be subjected to repressive actions.

Before the Amnesty Law came into force there were 190 people at places of detention who had been sentenced to deprivation of freedom for crimes that had been committed out of political motives and 450 people were under preliminary arrest for similar crimes. Thanks to the Amnesty Law 533 people of this total were released and proceedings against 797 culprits were halted. Since 22 July only 83 people, who had been detained or arrested for crimes committed for political motives, remained at places of detention or under arrest during investigations. They include, in particular, members of the leadership of the illegal Confederation of Independent Poland, extremist figures of the former Solidarity trade union, and also organizers who are serving out terms of imprisonment, and activists of the so-called Social Self-Defense Committee.

COMMENTARY ON AMNESTY EXTENSION, TEMPORARY EXILE

LD021107 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Commentary by Piotr Krol -- live or recorded]

[Text] Revenge brings relief. Vengeance is a meal that tastes best eaten cold. Many Western journalists, writing about the preparations for the trial of the four founders of the Social Self-Defense Committee and seven leading activists of Solidarity have colored their publications with these and similar sentences. They have been sharpening their pens for a long time, promising themselves lots of their favorite sort of material. The Amnesty Law of 21 July 1983 considerably upset these plans. Before the end of October more than 500 people had benefited from it. [sentence as heard] Everything indicates that after the PRON appeal the period during which persons are invited to come out will be extended; hence, those who have not yet benefited from the amnesty will be able to do so. Moreover, the appetites of certain people who even at this point are rejoicing over the forthcoming trial of the 11 persons in question, who were arrested for political offences, might well not be satisfied.

The latest statement of Minister Urban leaves no room for doubt that the thought of revenge is alien to the government. I am talking here about the possibility that has been mentioned of these people leaving the country. The answer to this statement will be a test of the real intentions of these circles in the West which keep mouthing the words: freedom, democracy, humanitarian ideals. Especially since not only 11 leaders of the political opposition are at stake but the decisive majority of arrested persons, even those who are already in prison for offenses of a political nature. What will the West do in a situation like this? Will it want these people in the countries of the West for a certain period of time -- for as long as our country needs to achieve stabilizaiton? Well, we shall see.

MATERIALS ON OFFICIAL YUGOSLAV VISIT TO BUCHAREST

Ceausescu Spiljak Begin Talks

AU021891 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 2/11/1983 -- Official talks started between Romania's president Nicolae Ceausescu and Mika Spiljak, president of the presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, at the Palace of the State Council of Romania on November 2.

The talks, which occasion an analysis of questions of joint interest, proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, of mutual understanding and esteem.

Before the beginning of the official talks Mika Spiljak paid a formal call on President Nicolae Ceausescu. The two presidents exchanged views prior to the official talks.

Talks Resume

LD021737 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1644 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Romanian talks resumed in Bucharest at about 1700 today. The talks are dominated by questions of bilateral relations, particularly economic ties. Presidents Spiljak and Ceausescu will also discuss the most pressing current problems facing the world.

Those taking part in the talks are the foreign ministers of the two countries, Lazar Mojsov and Stefan Andrei, as well as Federal Secretary of Foreign Trade Milenko Bojanic, and Romanian Minister of Foreign Trade Vasile Pungan, who are also chairmen of the Yugoslav and Romanian sections of the joint intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The two countries' ambassadors -- Milos Melovski in Bucharest and Dmitri Popa in Belgrade -- as well as a number of associates of the two heads of state are also taking part in the talks.

Today's start of the official and friendly visit to Romania by Mika Spiljak was widely covered by all Romanian mass media, both yesterday and today. The press and radio have stressed the significance of the visit and of yet another traditionally rich and fruitful Romanian-Yugoslav top-level meeting.

Further on 2 Nov Talks

AU022040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 2/11/1983 -- Official talks started at the Palace of State Council on Wednesday, November 2, between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and President of Romania, and Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The talks are attended for Romania by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Constantin Mitea, adviser to the president of the republic; Dumitru Popa, Romania's ambassador in Belgrade; and other Romanian officials;

For Yugoslavia by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, co-chairman of the Joint Commission of Economic Collaboration; Milos Melovski, Yugoslavia's ambassador in Bucharest; Zivojin Jazic, adviser to the president of the SFRY Presidium; and other Yugoslav officials.

Warmly welcoming Mika Spiljak's visit to Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu expressed once more his satisfaction at exchanging opinions on bilateral and international questions of mutual concern. The Romanian head of state expressed his conviction that the visit, which is part of the fine traditions of the Romanian-Yugoslav summit interviews, would lead to indentifying new possibilities for the expansion of the manysided relations between Romania and Yugoslavia.

Mika Psiljak warmly thanked for the invitation of visiting Romania, for the warm hospitality extended to him, and emphasized that he saw in it another proof of the old and powerful Romanian-Yugoslav friendship, in the development of which President Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito played a decisive role. The president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expressed his satisfaction at meeting again and conducting talks with Nicolae Ceausescu, at setting, by common agreement, further concrete ways and modalities of expanding and deepening the collaboration between Yugoslavia and Romania.

During the first round of official talks, which passed under the sign of the mutual wish to expand and strengthen the fine Romanian-Yugoslav relations, information was exchanged on the questions the two countries are solving with a view to ensuring their advance on the road of of progress and welfare, of building the new social system in Romania and Yugoslavia.

The stage of the relations of manysided collaboration between the two countries was examined and the fact was emphasized that the potential of the economies of Romania and Yugoslavia, the requirements of their development provided broad possibilities of intensifying, through joint efforts, bilateral collaboration, of increasing commercial exchanges, of deepening cooperation in production by promoting efficient forms of economic cooperation and initiating new actions, particularly in the fields of energy and raw materials. In this respect, it was recommended that the relevant bodies in the two countries, the joint commission of economic cooperation should study further possibilities and analyse concrete ways and means of stimulating the mutually advantageous collaboration and cooperation between the two countries.

Both sides considered that the further development of the traditional links of friendship, good neighbourliness and cooperation on multiple planes between Romania and Yugoslavia had a positive bearing in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over, met the interests of the two countries and peoples, served their uninterrupted progress, the general cause of socialism and peace.

During the second round of talks, which was held the same day in the afternoon, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mika Spiljak exchanged extensive opinions on a wide range of current international questions, more particularly those related to peace and collaboration in the Balkans, the process of building security and cooperation in Europe, the actions towards disarmament and the removal of the threats of war, the lessening of tension in interstate relations and the promotion of a policy of peace and detente, of confidence-building and strengthening of collaboration among nations.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Miki Spiljak highlighted the identity or similarity of the two countries' viewpoints, as well as the topical character of the stances and assessments contained in the joint Romanian-Yugoslav declarations of the last few years.

The concern of Romania and Yugoslavia was expressed over the mounting tension in international relations as an outcome of the policy of force, domination and dictate, of dividing and redividing the spheres of influence, of ever more frequently resorting to interventions and interference in the internal affairs of other states, the uninterrupted escalation of the arms race, the sharpening world economic crisis and the widening gaps among countries, the lack of a solution to existing international problems and the emergence of new hotbeds of crisis and armed conflicts in various parts of the world. It was considered that under those circumstances the peoples, the advanced forces everywhere should rally their efforts more than ever before with a view to preventing the deterioration of the international situation, urgently resuming and consolidating the policy of detente, understanding and peace, solving all litigious issues by political means, through negotiations, grounding interstate relations on the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, each people's right to decide its own development path without any outside interference.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Mika Spiljak highlighted the special attention Romania and Yugoslavia pay to developments on the European Continent where the most powerful arsenals, nuclear in particular, exist at present, which is a serious threat to the life of the peoples in this part of the world.

Starting from the assessment that the cessation of the arms race and the passage to tangible measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, are the fundamental problems of our days, both sides pointed to the need for firm actions towards stopping the deployment of further missiles in Europe, withdrawing and scrapping the ones in place.

It was highlighted that Romania and Yugoslavia, as Balkan states, were deelpy interested in actively and efficiently cooperating so that a climate of confidence and peace be established in the Balkan Peninsula, that a lasting, broad and manysided collaboration develop and this region be turned into a zone of good neighbourliness and peaceful cooperation, free of nuclear weapons and of foreign military bases.

Bringing to the fore the deeply negative implications of the widening gaps between the rich and poor countries accentuated by the world economic crisis, by the policy of high interests rates, the two presidents showed that the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order were highly topical objectives.

Both sides underlined the importance of the Non-Aligned Movement and its role in the promotion of a policy of independence, equality, observance of each people's right to frrely choose its development path without any outisde interference.

During the talks, the determination of Romania and Yugoslavia was expressed to intensify their cooperation in the international life, make an outstanding contribution to the inducement of a new course in the world political life, to the promotion of a policy of detente, confidence and collaboration among nations, to the attainment of the peoples' aspirations after freedom, independence and progress, to the triumph of the ideals of socialism and peace in the world.

The talks, which pass in an atmosphere of warm friendship, of mutual understanding and esteem, continue.

Ceausescu Hosts Dinner

LD022258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2103 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- General SEcretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, organized a dinner this evening in the ceremonial rooms of the State Council in honor of Milka Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency. Present at the dinner in addition to members of the two state delegations were Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and several members of the government, president of the Grand National Assembly, Nicolae Giosan, and other top state and party officials of Romania. In a cordial and warm atmosphere, presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Milka Spiljak exchanged toasts.

Ceausescu, Spiljak Toasts

LD022316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2126 GMT 2 Nov 83

["Ceausescu's, Spiljak's Toasts" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- Greeting his prominent guests from Yugoslavia and wishing him a warm welcome, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu said among other things in his dinner toast:

Continuing the good tradition of Romanian-Yugoslav summit meetings, the visit you are paying us now represents a reflection of good relations between our countries, parties and peoples, and a common wish that they should continue to expand. We believe that great possibilities exist for making joint efforts to achieve an even stronger development of Romanian-Yugoslav relations in all spheres in the interest of our countries and peoples. It is our wish that our relations should represent in every way a model of relations between neighboring socialist countries, cooperating extensively in the spirit of full equality and mutual trust, in the construction of new orders and creation of a free, independent and happy life for our peoples. During today's talks we stated our determination to do everything possible to make this cooperation closer in the belief that it is in the interest of progress of Romania and Yugoslavia and that it represents a contribution to peace and international cooperation.

As socialist European countries and as Balkan countries, Romania and Yugoslavia have many common interests. Our peoples are deeply interested in cooperating actively in order to return to this region they live in and to Europe and the world in general a lasting climate of trust and cooperation which will given them an opportunity to devote themselves with all their energies to their economic and social progress in conditions of peace and security.

As we know, very serious misunderstandings have arisen in international life. The arms race has seen an unprecedented intensification, particularly in nuclear arms. Old conflicts are being maintained and exacerbated and new ones are appearing. Force and the threat of using force are resorted to all too readily, and the sovereign rights of nations and their freedom and independence are trampled underfoot. All this makes the life of nations increasingly dangerous and threatens peace and security in the world.

In these circumstances, defense of peace and prevention of war have become key problems of our time. Now it is more necessary than ever before for nations and the progressive forces of the whole world to strengthen their cooperation and solidarity and act with as much unity as possible toward halting the intensification of international tension which is leading to catastrophe, and reaffirming forcefully the policy of peace, cooperation and respect for national independence.

It is in this spirit that our country takes an active part in international life, in efforts to strengthen cooperation and trust between states and in solving the great problems of ensuring peace and security in the world. We devote particular attention to problems of Europe, [words indistinct] huge quantities of weapons, especially nuclear weapons, and because of the intention to install new missiles and means of destruction. We believe that in the present circumstances everything possible should be done to achieve agreement to prevent the installation of new medium-range missiles on our continent and the withdrawal and destruction of the existing ones. In our view, real opportunities are opening up for agreement to be achieved at the Geneva talks. Installation of the missiles should not be accepted with the expectation that this will accelerate the achieving of agreement. Nations should be told quite openly that the installation of new missiles leads to more intensive and powerful arming and further increases the danger of nuclear catstrophe. The installation of new missiles creates a dangerous precedent which opens up the way for the delivery of nuclear weapons.

State leaders and politicians who accept the installation of medium-range missiles on their territory are undertaking [word indistinct] responsibility, not only before their own peoples but also those of the whole world. [passage indistinct] achieve an acceptable solution for both sides which would to nondeployment of new missiles and also to opening a way for liberating the continent from all kinds of nuclear weapons.

Our country welcomed with great satisfaction the consensus of the Madrid meeting on organizing at the beginning of next year a conference on trust and disarmament in Europe. We think it is particularly important to continue efforts toward consolidating and developing the achieved results and toward creating a unified Europe of peace and cooperation, which would have an important influence on the entire international climate.

Romania stands firmly in favor of the development of cooperation between all the Balkan nations, solving through negotiation the existing problems between these countries, the development of broad cooperation, both bilateral and multilateral, and the transformation of this region into a zone of peace and cooperation free of atomic weapons. In this context we think it is necessary to organize a high-level meeting of states in the region to discuss ways of strengthening trust and cooperation in the Balkans, which would constitute an exceptionally positive contribution to life on the whole continent.

We consistently fight for the renunciation of the use of force and threats to use force and the solving of all conflicts and problems between staes by peaceful means -- means of negotiations. We fight for lasting and just peace in the Middle East based on the withdrawal of Israel from territories occupied after the 1967 war and recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to the creation of their own national state, with a guarantee of independence, sovereignty and integrity for all states in the region. We think all efforts should be made toward Israel's immediate withdrawal from Lebanon in order to achieve, in the framework of the Geneva conference on reconciliation in Lebanon, regeneration of all political forces in Lebanon and to guarantee peace and tranquility in this country.

We also consider it is necessary to bring an end to military actions between Iran and Iraq and to move toward resolving the problems between these states by political means, through negotiations, on the basis of strict observance of the independence and sovereignty of the two states and the interests of peace and security in this region.

We are also preoccupied with the serious economic situation in the world, the deepening gap between the developed states and developing countries because within the framework of the North-South negotiations the expected results have not been achieved.

We consider that developing countries should strengthen their solidarity and cooperation, and act in unity in creating a joint strategy in negotiations with the developed states with regard to resolving the dangerous problems of underdevelopment, reducing the interest rates and debts which are making these countries poor, and creating a new international economic order.

Solution of the complex problems of contemporary mankind requires the active participation in international life of all states, regardless of differences in their social systems, and in particular of small and middle-sized states. We highly assess the role of the movement of nonaligned countries in internatioanl life, in promoting the policy of independence, cooperation and peace. We are also for strengthening the role of the United Nations and other international organizations in democratically resolving all the problems on which the guarantee of peace and the prosperity of nations depends.

Although international problems are very dangerous and complex, we are convinced that the peoples of the world have the necessary strength with which they can, through joint action, halt the course of conflicts and wars, and secure the triumpth of the policy of peace, relaxation of tension, cooperation and independence.

We are sure that your visit will open new perspectives of cooperation and joint activity between our states, parties and peoples, both at the bilateral and international level.

Thanking his host for his warm words, President Spiljak among other things said: [passage indistinct] in the service of these interests, you and president Tito actively cooperated for many years devoting many meetings to them, both here and in our country. Your visit last year to Yugoslavia represented a fresh impetus to the mutually useful dialogue on further cooperation, which we are resuming on this occasion. I (?firmly) believe that we will use this meeting also in the best possible way. At the same time, my associates and I are glad to have the opportunity to get acquainted with the latest achievements of the friendly Romanian people in the socialist (?construction) of the country. This is even more true since the development in the friendly (?and neighboring Romania) has always been the subject of our attention and interest.

I could mention many examples of successful Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation [words indistinct] (?I will mention) only the power systems Djerdap one and Djerdap two, as a joint venture of our builders. Naturally, we still have not used all possibilities and realistic potentials for [passage indistinct] which appears to say that this was also stated during today's talks. (?rich experiences), acquired through joint [word indistinct] applied in all spheres of cooperation -- in political, party economic, technical, cultural, border cooperation as well as other forms of cooperation.

In other words, as neighboring countries Yugoslavia and Romania have every opportunity to enjoy to an even greater extent the benefits of direct communications, and exchanges of experiences and knowledge. As two developing countries Yugoslavia and Romania can, by establishing closer links between their economies, alleviate the difficulties facing both countries. By their comprehensive and mutually beneficial cooperation, the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Romania can continue to confirm that specific characteristics and differences are not an obstacle when there is mutual conviction about the need for equitable cooperation in the world.

The attention on both our parts which we are devoting to comprehensive development of national minorities -- yours in Yugoslavia and ours in Romania -- are also a constant and important factor in our friendship and good-neighborly cooperation.

In our common Balkan territory and in Europe, Yugoslav-Romanian relations show that the Helsinki principles can become an integral part of the life and behavior between countries. These are attitudes of respect for independence, territorial integrity and noninterference, mutual respect and equality. For Yugoslavia they also mean adherence to the UN charter and the policy of nonalignment. We take these principles as our starting point in building relations with neighboring and all other countries.

The norms of international behavior, which every member of the world community is obliged to observe, are with increasing frequency being openly violated or interpreted through the prism of individual interests. The threat of force is being used more in the world; aggressions, interventions and interference in the affairs of others are becoming more frequent. Crises are flaring, opening the way for new wars. The worsening of relations between the great powers is a dangerous threat to detente and is paralysing almost all the channels of international agreement-making and cooperation. New and increasingly dangerous moves are beng made in the arms race.

Nations, particularly in Europe, are increasingly oppressed by feelings of general insecurity, for in the shadow of arms there can hardly be peace and tranquility. This is why in Madrid particularly through the group of European neutral and nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia advocated urgently convening a European conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament. We are devoting our fullest attention to preparing for this important meeting in Stockholm. We give the same attention and support to any initiative that can constructively guide the discussion on disarmament. I will repeat, Comrade President, that we highly value your involvement in this direction. Also that we are ready to make any effort that would lead to the creation of internationally recognized zones of peace in the Balkans. This is why the development of multilateral cooperation among the Balkan countries has a far wider significance for us. We are convinced that the idea of the Balkan countries creating a zone of peace and cooperation, without nuclear weapons, in this region, expresses the vital interst of all nations and countries of the Balkans. We therefore support the efforts being made in the Balkans in this direction, and we will make an active contribution to this.

International stability is also threatened by the deep world economic crisis. Most of all it affects the developing countries and precisely the least developed among them. The relations of inequality in the international economic sphere make the poor even poorer. They are denied the conditions for a peaceful and unhindered development. The causes for this are explained in various ways in the most developed countries. However, this does not resolve the crisis; it can only be solved by comprehensive dialogue and a general willingness to overcome narrow, individual interests. To this end our two countries are carrying out very good cooperation in the group of 77. I believe that in this way we will continue to contribute to the struggle for establishing a new international economic order. My conviction is all the stronger because the efforts of our two countries have always been directed toward strengthening the role of the United Nations. At present, when many of the most vital gains of mankind are seriously threatened, the importance of the world organization as the most suitable place for solving all questions is finding full expression.

With the recent initiative that led to the gathering of heads of state and government at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, the nonaligned countries once again manifested their orientation toward coexistence and cooperation on a world wide scale, equal cooperation among all participants in building a common future where everyone will have equal responsibility and the right to prosperity in peace, freedom and independence. The future action of the nonaligned countries will be directed toward these goals, which are the lasting inspiration of Yugoslavia's foreign policy.

We find many points of agreement with friendly Romania on the ways in which they should be achieved. This makes the areas of our cooperation all the more diverse and broad. Our present meeting is also confirmation that we are ready for further efforts to broaden this cooperation so that it should express more fully the national interests of our two neighboring and socialist countries. I believe that on this occasion too we shall realize these efforts to a significant extent.

Second Round of Talks

LD022343 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2240 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- The second round of talks between the Yugoslav and Romanian groups, led by Mika Spiljak and Nicolae Ceausescu, showed that the two countries have close or identical views on many international questions about which there was a broad exchange of views in this afternoon's talks. This is particularly true of the problem of disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, and the problem of reducing tension, developing better cooperation between neighbors and strengthening international confidence.

The two delegations came out firmly against any kind of external interference in the internal affairs of independent and sovereign countries, and also against the use of force or the threat of force, and against the worsening economic crisis which is particularly hitting the developing countries. They also agreed that disputes and conflicts should be resolved through negotiations. In this context, the great importance and role of the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations and other international forums was indicated.

The attention of the parties at the talks was directed, above all, toward the situation in Europe where the greatest arsenals of destructive weapons are situated, nuclear weapons in the first instance, which represent -- according to the common assessment -- a constant threat to world peace. In this context, the situation in the Balkan peninsula was also examined and the common desire was expressed to establish the closest good-neighborly relations between all the countries of the region. Particular mention was made of the initiatives for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone without foreign military bases. Yugoslavia and Romania expressed their joint readiness to cooperate at the international level, above all in bringing about relaxation of tension and the solution of serious economic problems brought about by the world crisis and the widening gap between the developing countries and the highly developed countries.

The Yugoslav-Romanian talks will continue tomorrow afternoon.

PUNGAN, ALBANIA'S KORBECI SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT

AU021833 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1725 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Tirana, AGERPRES 2/11/1983 -- Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, and Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade of Albania, signed in Tirana a protocol between the governments of the two countries on goods exchanges and payments in 1984. The protocol provides for a substantial increase of commercial exchanges between Romania and Albania.

According to the document, in 1984 Romania will deliver to Albania oilfield equipment, tractors, jeep-type cars, low- and high-voltage electrical apparatus, electrical insulating materials, spare parts for mining equipment and equipment in the food industry, farm machinery, steel rolled goods, mineral oils, chemicals, medicines and others.

In its turn, Albania will deliver to Romania petroleum asphalt, chrome ore and concentrate, bauxite, sulphur, pyrite concentrate, wire and copper conductors, chemicals and others.

During the talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, measures were agreed upon for the further examination of possibilities of cooperation in new fields of activity, with a view to expanding and diversifying commercial exchanges and bilateral economic collaboration.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GUINEAN DEFENSE MINISTER

AU012057 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1901 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/11/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, supreme commander of the Armed Forces, received on November 1 General el Hadj Lansane Diane, member of the National Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Guinea, minister of the People's Army of the Popular and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, who is paying a visit to Romania at head of a military delegation.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the Democratic Party of Guinea, between Romania and the Popular and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. Possibilities were emphasized of expanding and deepening the Romanian-Guinean relations on multiple planes, for the mutual benefit, for the benefit of the cause of international peace and understanding.

The exchange of opinions on current international questions highlighted Romania's and Guinea's will to work, together with all peace-loving forces, for preventing the deterioration of the world situation, resuming and continuing the policy of peace, detente and respect for the people's independence, solving all states of conflict in various parts of the world by political means, through negotiations, halting the arms race and achieving a passage to tangible measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, for eradicating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order.

Aspects of the situation in Africa were approached and the need was highlighted for the strengthening of the unity, solidarity and collaboration of the African countries in the fight to abolish the colonialist and neocolonialist policy, racism and the policy of apartheid, for free, self-reliant development on the road of economic and social progress.

The interview occasioned an exchanged of friendly messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure. The interview was attended by Colonel-General Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian minister of national defence.

PLOSTINARU MEETS MADAGASCAR PARTY LEADERS

AU021830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1724 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Antananarivo, AGERPRES 2/11/1983 -- Richard Andriamanjato, leader of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM), and Gisele Rabesahala, AKFM Secretary-General, received Iuliam Plostinaru, member of the CC of the RCP, RCP representative to the Tenth Congress of the Party for the Independence of Madagascar. The interview occasioned an exchange of messages between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and the AKFM leaders.

DOBRESCU MEETS CONGOLESE PARTY OFFICIAL

AU012054 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/11/1983 -- On November 1, Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received the delegation of the Parti Congolais du Travail, led by Charles Madzous [spelling as received], member of the CC of the PCT, permanent secretary for foreign relations, who paid a visit to Romania.-

The interview occasioned an exchange of warm greetings between Romanian party and state leader Nicolae Ceausescu and Denis Sassou-Nguesso, party and state leader of the People's Republic of the Congo.

During the interview, the positive course was highlighted of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, and information was also exchanged on the main concerns of the two parties in the domain of social-economic construction, just as views on problems of the current international life. During the visit, a programme of cooperation was signed between the Romanian Communist Party and the Parti Congolais du Travail for 1984-1985.

RCP'S PETRU ENACHE GREETS PSF CONGRESS

AU311334 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Oct 83

[RCP message delivered by Petru Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, at the congress of the French Socialist Party -- date not given]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: On behalf of the RCP, its Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania, we convey warm greetings to the Congress of the French Socialist Party [PSF], to all your party activists, and to the friendly French people.

We take this opportunity to stress with satisfaction the traditional relations of friendship between the RCP and the PSF, relations based on mutual esteem, trust, and understanding, on respect for each party's right to establish its internal and foreign policies, its strategy and tactics in keeping with the historical, national, and social conditions prevailing in its own country. These relations were markedly enhanced by each of the fruitful talks and meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Francois Mitterrand and Lionel Jospin. We are convinced the the continuous development of relations between our parties -- which are both government parties -- is an important factor for expanding and diversifying the relations between Romania and France in political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other areas, in keeping with the interests of the two peoples and of the cause of peace and cooperation in Europe and in the world.

Our people, led by the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are making consistent efforts to further increase and modernize the production forces, develop the intensive aspect and the quality of industry, implement a new agrarian revolution, secure energy self-reliance, and enhance the people's material and cultural living standard. We will thus create conditions for Romanias' transition from the level of a developing socialist country to that of a socialist country with an average level of development. Similarly, our party is consistently endeavoring to expand and improve socialist democracy and to expand the framework of active and direct participation by the workers class, peasantry, intellectuals, and all people in orgaizing and leading the society, with a view to permitting the many-sided development of the individual.

Your congress is taking place at a time of great revolutionary social and national changes in the world, expressed in the increasingly forceful assertion of the peoples' will to put an end to the imperialist policy of domination and oppression, to be masters of their fate and natural resources, and to ensure free and independent development, without any foreign interference. We also witness a continuation of the policy of redividing the world into zones of influence, sharpening contradictions among various states and groups of states, and the emergence of new conflicts and tense situations in the world. All these things have aggravated the international situation and are posing new and serious threats to security, peace, and national independence. In view of this, the fundamental problem is to halt the arms race and begin disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to safeguard peace in the world. Our party believes that there is still time and that everything possible must be done to halt the deployment of new missiles, to cut back on nuclear weapons and on all arms generally, and to forge a Europe free of nuclear arms, a Europe of cooperation and peace.

Precisely for this purpose Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent messages to both the leaders of the USSR and the United States, and of other European countries, advancing specific proposals designed to permit agreements this year on non-deployment of missiles and on removing and destroying the ones in place.

Socialist Romania and the Romanian people hailed with great satisfaction the adoption by consensus of the Madrid document and the successful conclusion of that conference.

It may be stated that after 2 years of tension that was the first genuine result that proved that it is possible through negotiations to overcome any problem and to find the path of cooperation and understanding.

Proceeding from the belief that one of the factors that contribute to worsening the international climate is underdevelopment, Socialist Romania actively struggles to eliminate it and to establish a new world economic order, and to create conditions permitting more rapid progress in the developing countries, which can contribute in gernal to overcoming the economic crisis and to a stable development of the world economy.

In view of the important role that can be currently played by forceful actions and united efforts by the masses at national and international levels, it is now extremely important to develop understanding and cooperation based on equality and mutual respect among communist parties and socialist, social-democratic parties and other popular, progressive, and democratic forces in the broad movement for peace, democracy, national independence, security, cooperation, and progress in Europe and in the world. Our parties and peoples can block the way to thermonuclear catastrophe, can say a resolute No to the arms race, impose disarmament and peace, and thus assert people's vital right to life.

I want to express thanks for inviting a representative of our party to attend your congress, and to express our conviction that the friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the PSF and between the Romanian and French peoples will further develop, for the benefit of the two countries and of the cause of international peace and cooperation. We wish you, dear comrades, full success at your congress.

GERMAN NATIONALITY SPOKESMAN ON NATIONAL UNITY

AU311351 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1203 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Articles in the Press: Unity of Thought and Feeling of all Sons of the Homeland -- Article Signed by Dr. Eduard Eisenburger, chairman of the National Council of Working People of German Nationality in Romania, Published in the October 31 issue of ROMANIA LIBERA -- Excerpts -- AGERPRES headline]

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/10/1983 -- The great union of 1913, accomplished thanks to the ardent will of the broad people's mass, was the political expression of a law-like, objective and necessary process, the coming true of the dream of generations of those who from time immemorial lived and worked in this land.

The act of union proclaimed by the Great National Assembly at Alba Iluia, on December 1 1918, a climax of the national liberation movement of the Romanian nation in Translyvania was greatly reverberated with the Saxon population in towns and villages. The then documents show the presence of the German population especially of the social-democrats, at all meetings and demonstrations that took place that day in Bistrita and around it.

The heartfelt attachment of the Saxons is also due to the equitable Alba-Iulia proclamation which stipulated equal rights and freedom for all country's citizens, irrespective of nationality, with a generosity specific to the Romanian people. But it was the Romanian Communist Party, the socialist system which have had the historical mission to definitely solve the national question in Romania, in the interests of the whole people. Promoting the principles enshrined in the proclamation of six decades ago, developing them and turning them into a state policy, during the process of building Socialist Romania, a full equality of rights, de facto and de jure, has been ensured for all homeland's citizens -- Romanians, Magyars, Germans and other nationalities -- both politically, economically, socially and culturally.

In present years, deep-going revolutionary transformations have occurred which have basically changed the people's life, the country's look. The people has become the single holder of the state power, master of its own destinies. All these changes laid a new foundation and lent an unflinching force to the Romanian People's most precious asset -- national unity and independence.

Thanks to the powerful economic developments of all Romania's regions, favourable conditions have been provided for an euqal, complete assertion of the personality, creative propensities and constructive vocation of all country's citizens, regardless of nationality. A broad democratic framework, unique of its kind, ensures each citizen's direct access to work, tuition, sociopolitical life, to the elabortion of the Romanian party and state policies and to the settlement of the public affairs.

DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES ORDER OF THE DAY

AU271333 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Oct 83 p 6

["Order of the Day of the Minister of National Defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania," issued on the occasion of the Romanian Army Day]

[Text] The day of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania is 25 October; it is a day we celebrate at a time when our people -- closely united around the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- are unswervingly implementing the decisions of the 12th party congress and of the national conference and are achieving noteworthy successes in fulfilling the provisions of the seventh 5-year plan.

As a symbol of the esteem and profound gratitude that our generation owes the forefathers who heroically and devotedly fought in the course of history for the freedom and independence of the nation, this day brings to memory that uplifting event 39 years ago: The last acre of Romanian soil was freed from the Hitlerite-Horthyite domination through armed struggle. It also constitutes a symbol of the love and esteem that the people and party hold for those who are now serving our socialist fatherland in the army.

On the occasion of Army Day we pay ardent homage to the communists, revolutionaries, and all Romanian patriots who showed a spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion in decisive confrontations for the triumph of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, and to the glorious Romanian Army who, upon the call of the RCP, turned their arms against the Hitlerite troops and marked pages of undying glory in the golden chronicles of our national history. We express our profound appreciation for the heroic deeds performed by our soldiers in bitter battles fought together with the Soviet Army, which bore the brunt of World War II, to drive away the Hitlerite-Horthyite troops from the northwest areas of our country and to liberate Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and part of Austria, until the final defeat of Nazi Germany.

Raising to new peaks the bright traditions of the forefathers and wholly devoted to the people, our present army is honorably fulfilling its duty and, togehter with the entire nation, is striving to develop the socialist fatherland and to continually strengthen its defense capabilities. On this anniversary, too, the Romanian Army pays homage to the fatherland and to our supreme commander, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and reports great achievements in its endeavors to achieve a new and higher quality in the training-educational process and in fulfilling all its missions.

Comrades enlisted men, non-commissioned and warrant officers, officers and generals, bearers of the great soldierly virtues cultivated by the Romanian people throughout their heroic existence, devote all your working strength, knowledge, and experience to unswervingly implementing the domestic and foreign policies of our party and state. Continue to struggle with passion and revolutionary spirit to fulfill the tasks given to the army under the documents of the 12th party congress and the national conference and as stated in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech at the review meeting with the army cadres, thus unfailingly implementing the directives of our supreme commander.

In line with the guidelines featured in the party secretary general's speech at the working meeting on organizational and political-educational matters of 2-3 August 1983, work to even more forcefully assert the party dynamic and innovative spirit and the principles and norms of socialist ethics and equity, to continually consolidate military order and discipline, and to make all large and small units into strong detachments of patriotic and revolutionary struggle, made up of thoroughly trained troops with sound political-ideological convictions and with a high socialist consciousness, good promoters of party propaganda, and active participants in social-political activities and in the entire construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and in Romania's advance toward communism.

Devote all your energies to continuously increasing the combat capabilities of all military units, so that, in keeping with the requirements of our national military doctrine, whose brilliant founder is Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the army will always be ready to axt, together with the troops of the Ministry of the Interior, with the Patriotic Guards, with the paramilitary groups, and with all the people, to defend the freedom, independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Socialist Romania.

Long live the RCP led by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

Long live our free and independent fatherland, the Socialist Republic of Romania!

Long live Socialist Romania's Army!

In honor of this anniversary I command: On 25 October in Bucharest 21 artillery salvoes will be fired in salute!

Minister of National Defense Colonel General Constantin Olteanu

CEAUSESCU'S MESSAGE ON OCCASION OF HARVEST DAY

AU021254 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Oct 83 p 1

["Message Addressed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to Cooperative Members, Workers in State Agricultural Enterprises, Mechanics, and Specialists, to All Working People Employed in Agriculture on the Occasion of 'Harvest Day'"; date not given]

[Text] Dear comrades: On the occasion of the traditional "Harvest Day" celebration, I want to convey to cooperative members, workers in state agricultural enterprises, mechanics and specialists, to all working people employed in agriculure, warmest congratulations on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and on my own behalf, as well as wishes for new and ever greater successes in your future activities.

"Harvest Day" -- which we observe through intensified efforts to complete all fall agricultural work as soon as possible -- constitutes an opportunity for working people employed in agriculture, agricultural bodies, and party-state bodies and organizations to review and analyze the work done and the results obtained this year, to draw conclusions, and on this basis to establish the measures required to achieve greater production in all sectors next year.

Although this year climatic conditions were not of the best, and although prolonged drought affected extensive areas, we nevertheless managed to attain some positive results for both summer cereal grain and for fall crops. A considerable number of units achieved good and very good crops this year. Thus, this year 57 state agricultural enterprises and 190 agricultural production cooperative yielded an average output of 4,000 kg wheat per hectare, and 856 state and cooperative units over 3,000 kg per hectare. Certain units in the Olt, Timis, Giurgiu, Calarasi, Arad, and other counties obtained about 20 tons of corn per hectare or even more on their entire area or on hundreds of hectares. Good results were also obtained in the livestock sector, both as regards increases in the number of livestock and in the production of meat, milk, and other animal products.

I want to stress in particular the good results achieved this year in the counties of Arad, Timis, and Olt and in the Ilfov agricultural sector, which are among the first in the competition for the largest agricultural outputs. The results achieved by these counties and by all other front-ranking units demonstrate that our socialist agriculture has a great potential for large crops, even in less favorable climatic conditions. They prove once again that when technologies are strictly implemented, technical-material resources are efficiently utilized, and work is well organized and carried out in a spirit of responsibility and discipline, large crops can be obtained whetever the weather. Judging from the results obtained throughout agriculture we can state that this year's agricultural production ensures appropriate consumer supplies and raw materials for industry.

On the occasion of "Harvest Day" and for the results obtained this year in agriculture, I want to convey warm congratulations to our industrious cooperative members, workers in state agricultural enterprises, mechanics, specialists, and all village working people, as well as wishes for new successes in implementing the important agricultural objectives of the 12th congress and of the party national conference.

This year important results were also achieved in industry -- the basic sector of our economy -- which make a decisive contribution to increasing the national wealth and income. For all these achievements and for the contribution made by providing the necessary means for developing and modernizing the technical material resources of agriculture, I want to convey wholehearted congratulations to the workers class -- the leading class in our society -- to our workers, technicians, and experts in industry, and to wish them new and ever greater successes in implementing this year's plan and the entire 5-year plan.

At the same time, on the occasion of "Havest Day" I want to convey congratulations to the Pioneers, members of the Union of Communist Youth, young people in towns and villages, and to our Armed Forces troops, who this year, too, participated actively and in a revolutionary and patriotic spirit in agricultural work and in harvesting and storing the crops.

While expressing our appreciation for the results obtained in agriculture in 1983, we must, however, note that they would have been better if work had been properly and responsibly done everywhere, if there had not been various shortcomings and failings in the activities of state and cooperative agricultural units, joint agro-industrial councils, party bodies and organizations, and of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. This year, too, some agricultural units failed to make full use of the great resources and possibilities available in our socialist agriculture, to properly utilize the land, to appropriately apply prescribed technologies, and to rationally tend and feed livestock -- which are all essential conditions for good production.

Proceeding from both the experience of front-ranking units and from the failing noted this year, we must draw the proper conclusions and establish specific measures to eliminate shortcomings and improve agricultural labor organization at all levels, from the ministry down to the last farm and team.

We have all that is necessary for our socialist agriculture to successfully fulfill the important tasks given to it by the party and to increase its contribution to the general development of the national economy and to increasing the national income and the people's living standard.

We must give priority to resolutely implementing the targets set forth by the 12th party congress and the national conference regarding the progress of the new agrarian revolution in Romania and the commendable implementation of all provisions in the priority programs on developing agriculture and on regional self-supply.

For this purpose, we must concentrate all our efforts and means on harvesting and storing this year's agricultural corps as soon as possible and without any losses and on rapidly completing all work regarding the proper preparation of next year's crops.

Tractors and agricultural machines must be used with maximum effectiveness, and work must be organized in two shifts or prolonged shifts. At this point it is especially necessary to intensify fall in-depth plowing, so that this basic work for future crops will be completed by 10 November!

Determined action has to be taken in animal breeding in order to achieve the planned number of animals and output. For this reason it is necessary to ensure that all fodder resources are harvested and put into silos and that all planned work regarding modernizing shelters is carried out in each production unit and each farm!

Special attention must be paid to completely ensuring the state stock, both as regards vegetable and meat, milk, eggs and other products, so as to ensure the people's proper supplies with agricultural products and food stuffs and the necessary raw materials for industry.

This year we worked out and adopted a comprehensive program to ensure stable and secure agricultural products by increasing the productive potential of lands, by making better use of and better organizing the country's overall agricultural plots of lands, and by carrying out irrigation, drainage and soil erosion works. It is necessary to take all necessary measures and to intensify actions to implement the targets established in this program under most favorable conditions, thus ensuring maximum use of all lands affected by drought, excess humidity, erosion, and other factors with a negative influence on production!

Pursuing the use with maximum profitability of each agricultural plot of land, we must pay increased attention to expanding secondary crops. Experience this year has demonstrated that the possibility exists in the case of most crops to harvest two crops per year, thus increasing the country's agricultural output substantially.

Let us do all we can so that in 1984 -- the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the revolution for social, national, antifascist, and anti-imperialist liberation -- we will achieve a record agricultural output in all fields by carrying out all works in time and with good quality and by observing the planned agro-technicql norms and regulations to the letter.

The county party committees, the party bodies and organizations, the people's councils, and agricultural bodies must act with great determination to broadly mobilize the peasantry and all forces in villages to carry out and organize the fall agricultural campaign under most favorable conditions and to properly prepare next year's crops.

In taking all necessary measures to resolutely implement the decisions and tasks established by the party and state in agriculture and in acting with determination to implement the plan provisions in all fields of the national economy, let us make the greatest possible contribution to the fatherland's general development and to Socialist Romania's policy of peace and cooperation! Let us see to it that "Harvest Day" will constitute a forceful assertion of the people's determination to ensure the fatherland's resolute advance on the road to progress and well-being, and that it is a new and forceful manifestation of the people's will to unite their efforts and to act, together with the other peoples, to ensure peace and cooperation, and disarmament, to stop the deployment of new missiles, achieve the withdrawal and destruction of the ones in place, and to achieve a united Europe, without weapons and wars, and a better and more just world.

I want to express the conviction that, together with all our people, with the working people in villages, all workers on our fatherland's lands will do all they can to implement the party's and state's domestic and foreign policy, the decisions of the 12th party congress and of the national conference, and to resolutely implement the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

Once again I want to wish all our peasantry, all working people in towns and villages, and all our people new achievements in all fields of activity and in their work and struggle for progress and the socialist fatherland's flourishing, much good health and great happiness!

Nicolae Ceausescu

SPILJAK, CEAUSESCU FOR IMPROVING ECONOMIC TIES

LD021611 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- The official Yugoslav-Romanian talks began in Bucharest today. An exchange of views took place on the internal development of the two countries and on some bilateral questions. According to information received from members of the Yugoslav delegation, President Ceausescu today pointed out the tradition of these talks established during the very frequent meetings between President Tito and the Romanian president. In making a positive evaluation of the overall Romanian-Yugoslav relations, President Ceausescu said that only in the economic sphere were they not up to par -- this applies to the period after 1980 -- which should be overcome during the ensuing period.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, confirmed the importance of traditional top-level meetings and pointed out that an exchange of views in the present complex international situation was mutually useful. When informing his hosts about the situation in Yugoslavia, Spiljak pointed out some difficulties, especially in the economy, because of which some long-term stabilization measures were taken.

As far as bilateral relations were concerned, Spiljak expressed the view that basically speaking they are positive and agreed that they are lagging only in the economic sphere. He set out a number of possibilities to overcome this situation, such as the development of industrial cooperation, joint investment outlay, reciprocal business arrangements, and faster implementation of the decisions taken by the Yugoslav-Romanian joint Commission for Mutual Economic Cooperation. Spiljak also pointed out the importance attached to the status and development of the members of Serb and Croat nationalities in Romania and of the Romanian one in Yugoslavia, which contributes to a rapproachement between our peoples.

The head of the Romanian delegation, President Ceausescu, spoke of the implementation of the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress and of the second party conference, pointing out that the positive results achieved were attended by a few discrepancies in the development of individual branches of the economy. These discrepancies refer especially to certain delays in the power industry and in the production of specific raw materials. He also spoke of foreign credits to Romania. He stressed that Romanian debts this year have been reduced by about 10 percent and that a foreign trade surplus of about 2 billion dollars was expected because imports have been halved, especially those from the convertible area. As far as bilateral cooperation is concerned, President Ceausescu pointed out some possibilities in the growth of the volume of commodity exchange in the ensuing years. He advocated industrial cooperation, especially in the area of petrochemicals and shipbuilding, as well as joint construction of major projects. Ceausescu also believes that favorable conditions exist for joint appearance on the so-called third markets.

Yugoslav-Romanian talks will be resumed in the afternoon. It is expected that some other aspects of bilateral cooperation followed by topical problems of the present-day world will be discussed.

MIJKA RIBICIC RECEIVES CUBAN TU DELEGATION

AU281730 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Oct 83 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- Mijka Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday received a delegation of the Cuban Trade Unions headed by Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Cuban Trade Unions and candidate member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Stojce Stojcevic, president of the Presidium of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, also participated in the talks. During the talks the development of Yugoslav-Cuban relations was positively assessed and the possibility for further cooperation in all fields was noted. Ribicic and Veiga exchanged views also on the current international situation.

NETHERLAND DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS WITH MAMULA

LD021745 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, November 2 (TANJUG) -- Admiral Branko Mamula, Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense, met here today (Wednesday) with J. de Ruiter, Dutch defense minister, who is at the head of a delegation of the Netherland's Armed Forces on a friendly visit to Yugoslavia now. In the ensuing talk, the two ministers exchanged opinions on the questions of the current military and political international situation and on possibilities for further promoting and developing cooperation between the Dutch and Yugoslav Armed Forces, above all in military-economic and interarmy cooperation.

ADMIRAL SAYS SOME LEADERS 'PUSILLANIMOUS'

AU291934 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Oct 83 p 2

[Report on speech by Vice Admiral Tihomir Vilovic at the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Command of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army and the Fourth Naval Coastal Sector; date and place not given]

[Text] We have been witnessing attempts by our enemies to destabilize our country from inside by activating counterrevolutionary forces, to exhaust our economy through various economic and other pressures, to create discontent among the people, to shake the faith in the leadership and in the system of socialist self-management, and to obscure our perspective.

Unfortunately, some of our people, even those in leading positions, have been taken in by these influences and have become pusillanimous. They have been unable to cope with real problems, failing to solve them. The LCY is making efforts to put an end to this, but these efforts are still inadequate, primarily because there are some people even within the LC itself who are disoriented and whose behavior deviates from Tito's revolutionary course. That is why it is of prime importance to bring order to the situation in the LC and to settle accounts with those who are not able to lead the revolution forward any more. This has been demanded by a great majority of our people, by our workers class, and by members of our Armed Forces, and that is why we must act faster. Only with a strong and united LC, assembled on Tito's course, will we be able to overcome difficulties and to find a way out of this situation, which is difficult but not hopeless.

Comrade Tito always taught us that for communists, for members of the workers class, and for members of our Armed Forces, there are no and there can be no hopeless situations. We have to believe this, and it must stimulate us to find the right answers and right solutions to the problems we are facing today. Our people are powerful, our country is rich, and we are united and invincible and able to cope with all difficulties, however big. As in the past when we formed our Navy out of nothing, when we built our country out of ashes, we will now -- united and assembled under the party banner -- overcome all difficulties and continue along Tito's road into an even more beautiful, richer and happier future.

PRISTINA LC COMMITTEE VIEWS SCHOOL DISRUPTIONS

LD022035 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Pristina 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- In recent times the enemy has not hesitated to involve children in his activities. We have come across a case of children being given money to write hostile slogans. This kind of activity is later used by the enemy for various speculations and for spreading stories and versions of events calculated to serve his aims.

This was said by Azem Vlasi, chairman of the municipal committee of the Pristina L.C., during last night's joint meeting of communists of the Hasan Pristina elementary school and the fourth and fifth local communities in Pristina. Taking part in the discussion Vlasi warned those present of the perfidious activity of the enemy. Apart from Vlasi the meeting was also attened by Budislav Vujusic, secretary of the Municipal Committee's Presidium.

This meeting had been convened as a result of fights among pupils of this school during a recent excursion, which had given rise to various rumors and had caused parents to worry.

Last night's meeting stated that there had been a number of fights in the school over the past 2 months. When, during the said excursion outside the province, several pupils of Albanian nationality suffered food poisoning as a result of drinking beer, the enemy launched a story that the Albanian children had been deliberately poisoned.

It is unfortunate that it was precisely the educational workers themselves who were least critical in the analysis of events in the sphere of intranational relations in this until recently highly reputable school. Last night's meeting showed that the "cool" intranational relations and divisions among the teachers had also affected relations among the pupils.

Azem Vlasi therefore warned that such relations should not be tolerated any longer and that each instance of nationalism should be followed by an urgent, energetic and communist action. Municipal leaders announced a series of meetings with communists involved in education to examine thoroughly the situation in schools and eliminate causes of the disrupted intranational relations.

SKOPJE DAILY OBJECTS TO RILINDJA REPORTING

AU020955 [Editorial report] Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian on 23 October on page 2 carries a 1,000-word unattributed commentary entitled "What Does RILINDJA Want?" dealing with Pristina RILINDJA reporting on the position of certain Muslims in the SR of Macedonia.

The commentary first mentions a conference organized by the Community of the Macedonian Muslim Aktivists that was held recently at Papradnik in Debar region, and which assembled aktivists of the local communities and the sociopolitical organizations of the area. The statement issued by the conference on that occasion "condemns the phenomena of Albanizing surnames on gravestones, and the practice of giving names to new borns by following the example of the practice in Albania, and so forth." In this connection, the statement stresses the need for "great vigilance, mobilization, and to ideologically prepare the people of the region to overcome the nationalist pressures by various hostilely oriented "spiritual custodians."

The statement further "particularly condemns the practice of changing the names of the inhabited places in the SR of Macedonia, as well as the writings of certain scientific workers of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo about an alleged historical continuity of an Albanian toponymy in Macedonia and wider afield -- since prehistoric times."

The statement also objects to the practice of the newspaper RILINDJA "providing space for articles which introduce ideopolitical disinformation among the public and which have negative implications because such articles are tendentious and of unscientific contents and are contrary to the historic truth about the life of the Albanian nationality in the SR of Macedonia and Yugoslavia."

The commentary then says that "this would be a sufficient and, it appears, on this occasion a logical reason for an editorial explanation to appear on RILINDJA's pages. However, judging by the style and manner in which this is stated, it is obvious that the Pristina daily will transform its ambitions for explaining such articles into a very sharp and insufficiently argued outburst disagreeing with such appraisals of the Macedonian Muslim aktivists, and this borders on a euphoric, and one could even say an ironic and malicious reaction."

It further said that RILINDJA informed its readers that the meeting at Papradnik "provided the Yugoslav public with a flood of hostile accusations against RILINDJA in the style of first labeling one and then accusing him." In this connection, the commentary goes on RILINDJA belittles the Macedonian Muslims by calling them "the so-called Macedonian Muslim aktivists." Yet, the commentary says, the organization of Macedonian Muslims is a social organization attached to the Macedonia SAWP Republican Conference which "has operated quite legally since 1979 on the basis of its statute and program which had been verified by the pertinent sociopolitical subjects in the republic."

In reply to RILINDJA's claim that it is the right of the Macedonians and any other people to name the inhabitated places according to the tradition and the nature of their language, the commentary says that this claim is "not in accordance with what is envisaged by law in the SRF Macedonia."

"In addition," the commentary says, "RILINDJA expresses doubt that the struggle against various deformations that jeopardize the achievements of the revolution has been everywhere equally understood and adds that the newspaper has never assumed the role of a promotor of the nation and even less has it assumed patronage over the Albanians in Macedonia." The commentary concludes that "we are convinced that this illusion is not malicious and results primarily from an insufficient knowledge and from the Pristina daily's subjective attitude toward certain issues."

REPORT ON LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD022242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1754 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- A session of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee was held in Belgrade today. The session examined the implementation of the conclusions of the 10th session of the LCY Central Committee. Dragoslav Markovic was in the chair.

The session is reported to have formulated a program of work of the Presidium for the coming period. The Presidium also reached an agreement on operative measures in implementing the conclusions of the 10th session of the LCY Central Committee. In keeping with the conclusions of the 10th session of the LCY Central Committee, the session discussed preparations for future sessions of the LCY Central Committee. In the coming months, the session stated, the Central Committee will examine the implementation of the political platform for action of the LCY in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and fellowship in Kosovo, ideopolitical unity and action of the LCY in implementing its leading ideopolitical role in society, and the realization of the constitutional position of the federation, republics, and provinces in the socioeconomic and political system.

The session stated that both central and provincial committees of the LC were actively participating in the preparations of a work program of the LCY Central Committee.

Today's session examined topical questions concerning the position of our workers temporarily employed abroad. An introductory report was submitted by Majda Gaspari, chairman of the body in charge of our workers temporarily employed abroad. It was stated that under present conditions of unfavorable trends in the economy and on labor markets in the countries in which our workers lived, and particularly in connection with a growing unemployment, their position was made difficult and in some respects even more unfavorable than before. This was particularly true regarding job security and security of residence, as well as problems connected with the schooling of children and young people and particularly schooling and education in their mother tongue, which called for an even greater involvement in protecting their rights and interests. The session stated that in spite of the undesirable influence of numerous internal and outside factors, certain results had been achieved, but that in implementing the policy of return of our workers a great deal more should be done in all sociopolitical communities. In this connection the session stressed the need for involvement of Communists from local communities to appropriate organs and organizations in the Federation on creating conditions for a gradual return of our workers in keeping with the long-term program of economic stabilization and LCY policy. Particular stress was laid on the patriotic attitude and close ties of our workers with their country, which was among other things confirmed by widely prevalent readiness among them for an active participation in the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

The Presidium stated that the international situation continued to deteriorate dangerously, that the number of crisis flashpoints continued to increase and that instances of pressure and interference with international affairs were on the increase, as were cases of direct armed intervention against sovereign states, members of the UN, such as the recent intervention by the United States against independent and nonaligned Grenada, which had been widely condemned by our and international public. The Presidium expressed deep concern over and condemnation of this intervention. The session stressed that the LCY and sociopolitical organizations, as well as our country and other peace-loving, progressive and democratic forces in the world, would give their full contribution to the overcoming of the present dangerous situation in international relations and the commencement of the process of relaxation of tension in the world in the interest of peace and constructive international cooperation on the basis of principles stemming from the UN Charter, stresses the statement, among other things.

FEDERAL CHAMBER SESSION PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

LD021947 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0906 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Assembly Federal Chamber, with Aslan Fazlija in the chair, today held a wide-ranging discussion on the draft resolution for the coming year. The Chamber expressed the view that the draft constitutes a further step in the planning of the first stage of the implementation of the economic stabilization program, though only the basic directions for solving the key issues concerning changes in the system and economic policy have been provided.

In the [word indistinct] which the Federal Chamber has given regarding the draft resolution for 1984 it is stressed that all the preparations have not been made in time to ensure within the agreed time limits all the changes in the system of expanded reproduction, the system of economic relations with foreign countries, the system of prices, and so forth. The Chamber also considers that the numerous causes of the disintegration of the Yugoslav market have not been removed; nor have all the necessary measures for its functioning been taken.

When the delegates' questions had been heard, discussion was started on the draft resolution for the coming year, on which this Chamber submits its assessment to the competent Chamber of Republics and Provinces. As reporter for the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations, Vanco Mikolovski was the first to take part in the discussion. He stressed that the delegates in the Federal Chamber should also step up activity among their constituents and in the assemblies of the republics and provinces, where stands on the draft resolution are taken. The basic orientations of the resolution are clear and acceptable, Alija Lekic said, but if it is to lead to the realization of the long-term economic stabilization program, quantitative indices of the various balances must exist. Lekic then urged that conditions should be guaranteed for the dinar to become the sole means of payment in the country, because in the present situation exporters are left with only 47 percent of foreign exchange to pay for semifinished goods and pay off debts, while those who sell goods for dinars which derive from foreign exchange sources get 60 percent.

Milka Taseva Gligorijevic said that the fundamental questions of development, and particularly the question of the conditions in which economic activity will unfold in 1984, could not be solved by the old methods. Our practice hitherto will not lead to stabilization. It is impermissible for inflation to grow at an enormous rate and for us still not to have the concrete outlines of an anti-inflation program with the relevant solutions. Moreover, the energy situation is very critical, with energy consumption growing, industrial production stagnating, and the solutions which are being put forward not relying enough on the document on energy development. Confusion is also being created by certain orientations in the sphere of social policy because the socioeconomic and class essence of the policy regarding standards of living is being ignored, she said.

Milan Rajacic said that the submitted text of the resolution is not up to the tasks it has to meet because it doesnot guarantee the practical realization of the standpoints on the long-term economic stabilization program. This is a particularly valid statement, bearing in mind that certain chapters in the resolution are missing.

Given the localistic and autarchic behavior found among a large number of basic organizations of associated labor, municipalities and regions, the people say: We have a thousand states in the state. And, what is worse, some leaderships and management organs continue their old practice, while loudly proclaiming a unified Yugoslav market and talking at length about economic stabilization and the protection of workers on low incomes, Dusan Pekic, a delegate from Croatia, said. However, the majority of workers I spoke to think that this kind of behavior, and statements regarding the dispensation of charity to the working class, who hold the reins of government, merely leads further into the abyss of economic crisis and to the general socialization of idleness and losses in the economy, turning it into a welfare institution. Political and economic leaderships, from the municipal to the federal level, must create the conditions whereby every person capable of work has employment and the opportunity to exploit fully his working potential and realize a high level of income for himself, his basic organization of associated labor and society as a whole, so as not to be dependent on anyone's aid. However, as they have failed to ensure the necessary conditions for healthy economic activity, they are offering one section of the working class an insulting and demeaning status, condemning it to permanent low incomes and welfare that the administration hands out through, among other things, social security, Pekic stressed.

Batric Jovanovic, a delegate from Montenegro, warned that a unified Yugoslav market ceased to function a long time ago. Instead of the rational division of labor within a unified Yugoslav economic area, regional autarchism has been stimulated with the result that, for instance, we have both republican and provincial railroad and electricity boards. If we had had an all-Yugoslav electricity board, today we would all have enough power, given the amount of money spent so far on powerstations.

The foreign exchange system, dating from 1977, deals the severest blow to the unified Yugoslav market. The rational flow of foreign currency was broken and it became a means of payment between organizations of associated labor in the country, that is to say, a "socialist black market" was established and the dinar was no longer the only means of payment, as laid down by the Constitution. This foreign exchange system was the greatest contributory factor in the excessive and irrational incurring of debts abroad and led directly to the shortages of consumer goods incorporating an import component. The problem of inflation is only mentioned in passing in the draft resolution. When one reads the text of the draft resolution on the prices policy in the coming year it becomes clear that the anti-inflation program is being completely ignored. Reading this text, a person on the outside might gain the impression that it is not dealing with Yugoslavia or with our present situation at a time when inflation is racing ahead more fiercely than ever before in the history of the SFRY. This part of the resolution envisages an inflation rate of 10 or 11 percent at the end of the year, with single-figure inflation next year. It is not clear why the authors of the resolution failed to draw a lesson from the August, September and October price rises, Batric Jovanovic said, among other things.

Dusan Alimpic assessed that the basic directions in the realization of the first phase of the stabilization program have been well set out, and efforts should therefore be supported in formulating the resolution. He mentioned, however, that some estimates should be checked, emphasizing that he had in mind primarily the anticipated rate of production growth, since some questions on whose solution production depends remain open. open. Alimpic stressed that his relates particularly to energy, electricity in particular, the importance of which must be clearly stated in the resolution. The need for electricity is growing more rapidly thar sources, so we should already be creating new capacities in order to satisfy the requirements in the coming years, he said. On the subject of prices, Dusan Alimpic emphasized that the resolution should take the course of adjusting the economy to world prices, regardless of whether production groups for export or production largely for the domestic market are involved.

In the opinion of Boro Petkovski, the draft resolution is not sufficiently ambitious, because it does not go far enough to overcome the very prevalent logic of the struggle for the status quo, or the maintaining of positions, rights and interests attained earlier. Noting that we should not waver in the preparation of radical economic measures for the coming year, he said, among other things: "If by the end of the year we do not take serious, concrete measures in the area of the foreign exchange system, prices, the banking and credit systems, as well as of planning, economic conditions, the radical organization of a unified Yugoslav market, and so on, in the spirit of the stabilization program, whether we like it or not we will arrive at the situation we were in before."

Unlike most of the delegates, Zarko Kolenda expressed the view that the resolution is quite concrete and to a large extent realistic, but he did note that as it is at the moment, the resolution could not stand up to criticism from the point of view of the obvious problems in some areas of the country's socioeconomic development.

In the opinion of delegate Sonja Krasovec, the resolution is to a large extent a copy of those from earlier years and is a document which is not sufficiently binding. Her criticism of the draft also relates to the fact that, as she emphasized, she does not see how some of the aims outlined can be relaized. This is particularly valid in the case of production, or rather its revival. Regulations and conclusions are not the mechanisms for stimulating workers to work better, Sonja Krasovec said. In this connection she warned that in the resolution, the reinforcing of self management is cited as a priority task, but at the same tise a whole crop of administrative regulations are being prepared which push negotiations and agreement-reaching into the background.

Stevo Stanivukovic said that the proposed measures in the resolution are not sufficiently concrete considering that a greater stabilizing reorientation in the economic and development policy was expected. Speaking about individual parts of the plan document, he stressed that a unified land policy should be advocated. Since 1958, because of whirlwind urbanization, agricultural land has been reduced by a 700,000 hectares, and it is therefore clear why there are often conflicts between the peasants and municipal structures which make decisions on building.

Milenko Stanic (Vojvodina), considered that the growth rates envisaged in the draft resolution for 1984 and, on the other hand, the rigorous reduction in the consumption of liquid fuels, are unrealistic. It is also unrealistic to expect extensive substitution of imported fuels with domestic fuel because of the stagnation in production and he halt in investments in the reconstruction of furnaces. For this reason oil imports in 1984 should be at least one million tons greater than anticipated. Additional imports of gas should also be secured. This year we had sufficient space for production in the petrochemical industry, but we made no use of it. We had no continuous flow of oil so that capacities for the production of 150,000 tones in the petrochemical industry have remained idle. In this way we have missed the opportunity of exporting goods worth 442 million. Stanic called for the basic elements that determine the extent and structure of the energy balance in the country to be introduced into the text of the resolution for the coming year, as well as measures for its realization. It is particularly important to clearly define the balance sheet of necessary petrochemical raw materials in the SFRY and to guarantee absolute priority in the supply of crude oil for the basic capacities in the country.

Following the discussion it was concluded that the Federal Chamber should adopt the text of opinions on the draft resolution for next year during the course of tommorrow's work, so that it can be presented to the Chamber of Republics and Provinces.

REPORTS ON POPIT 25 OCT LCY SESSION SPEECH

AU312223 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 26 October on page 4 carries a 400-word report on a speech by France Popit, member of the LCY Central Committee, in the discussion at the 10th session of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade on 25 October. The report is attributed to a team of BORBA and TANJUG reporters. BORBA on 27 October on page 5 carries an unattributed 250-word report on the same speech by France Popit.

The first reports says that at the beginning of his speech, France Popit said that "no solutions should be either offered or adopted would be contrary to the generally accepted long-term program of economic stabilization." Popit also asked why the National Bank tolerates the lack of discipline by other banks in the country and wondered who is exerting pressure on it. "The causes for this," Popit said, "are in practice and not in the constitutional decsions nor in the decisions pertaining to the system." Popit further said that "there are pressures for strengthening centralism and statism in the communes as well as in the republics and provinces, but that the pressures on the Federal level have the greatest consequences because they could lead to an excessive concentration of power and income in the hands of the state, and this would further degradate the self-manging system because associated labor and the workers class would be left with fewer and fewer funds and possibilities for decision-making. A forcible equalization of the material basis throughout the country is impossible, although, naturally, it is necessary to take care of a more rapid development of the underdeveloped region. " Popit further said that "it is necessary to bear in mind the fact that the differences have been caused not only by objective circumstances, but by a subjective development policy."

The second report cites the following passage of Popit's speech: "There is no need to speak specially about where this economic policy is leading us and where it has brought us, a policy which strives toward a forcible equalization of the material basis for life and work throughout the country, a policy which to this end seeks to incorporate relations, or rather the control over the results of work which have been and which will continue to be different."

CONDOLENCES SENT TO CPSU ON RASHIDOV'S DEATH

LD021336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1110 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the LCY Central Committee has sent the CPSU Central Committee expressions of its profound grief in connection with the passing away of Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party.

BRIEFS

IRAQI TU DELEGATION -- Belgrade, November 2 (TANJUG) -- President of the General Federation of the Trade Unions of Iraq Muhsin al-Dulaymi left here today, Wednesday, on ending his visit to the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions and the talks with the Yugoslav trade union leadership. In the talks the Iraqi delegation had with the Council President of the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions Stojan Stojcevski and other Yugoslav trade unions officials, the joint interest in further intensifying a comprehensive exchange of information was reiterated. In the spirit of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two non-aligned countries, as set out, a protocol on cooperation between the trade union organizations of Yugoslavia and Iraq was signed. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1123 GMT 2 Nov 83 LD]